

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

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Willow Friedland, Steven Gonzalez, and Miriam
Sieradzki,

Plaintiffs,

- against -

City of New York; Former Mayor Bill De Blasio; Former
New York City Police Department Commissioner
Dermot Shea; and Former New York City Police
Department Chief of Department Terence Monahan,

Defendants.
----- X

Case No. 24-cv-7064 (DLC)

**SECOND AMENDED
COMPLAINT**

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiffs, Willow Friedland, Steven Gonzalez, and Miriam Sieradzki (collectively herein “Plaintiffs”), by and through their attorneys, Beldock Levine & Hoffman LLP; Gideon Orion Oliver; Cohen&Green P.L.L.C.; and Wylie Stecklow PLLC; as and for their Complaint, allege as follows:

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

1. On May 25, 2020, police killed George Floyd. Almost immediately, protests against police violence and in support of police accountability and the Black Lives Matter movement spread across the United States and the world, including here in New York City where thousands exercised their constitutional rights to protest.

2. In the days and weeks following Floyd’s killing, the New York City Police Department (“NYPD”) engaged in activities that violated the constitutional rights of individuals who were protesting police misconduct, including, *inter alia*, corralling protestors into spaces where they could not escape, beating protestors with batons and fists, throwing protestors to the ground, using pepper spray indiscriminately, and ultimately arresting many of the protestors and

observers without lawful justification and without fair warning. Protestors were physically restrained with flex-cuffs in a manner that caused them unnecessary pain and suffering and, in some cases, possible serious and long-term nerve damage. They were also subjected to lengthy and unnecessary arrest processing that put them in dangerously close quarters, all at the height of the global COVID-19 pandemic.

3. All of these activities were without lawful justification.

4. The unlawful policies and practices used by Defendants against protestors included a crowd-control tactic known as “kettling” to corral and detain individuals who were engaged in peaceful protest. Defendants used kettling and similar tactics to impede constitutionally protected First Amendment activities, to conduct mass arrests without probable cause, and to deter those arrested and beaten, and others, from exercising their First Amendment rights in the future.

5. In addition, NYPD officers also targeted and arrested legal observers, medics, journalists and other workers performing essential services without probable cause.

6. By contrast, these same Defendants have responded to other protests (including, in particular, “Blue Lives Matter” and other pro-police protests) without using the same tactics employed against those who protested police conduct during the racial justice protests of 2020. In other words, it is the *message* of the protest that determines whether Defendants will respond with violent tactics, indiscriminate mass arrests, and other types of unconstitutional conduct.

7. The police actions in this case were part of overlapping policies and practices of the City of New York and the NYPD which were well known to Defendants New York City Mayor Bill de Blasio, New York City Police Commissioner Dermot Shea, and other City policymakers. These overlapping policies and practices include, *inter alia*, the use of excessive force, false arrests, and excessive and unreasonable detention at certain demonstrations—particularly those

that focus on misconduct by the NYPD—but not others. These overlapping policies and practices have existed for years and have often resulted in litigation. Defendants have acknowledged and admitted to their failures to remedy these unconstitutional policies in recently released reports by, *inter alia*, the New York City Department of Investigation and the New York City Corporation Counsel.¹

8. Many of the injuries arising out of the protests were resolved by, *inter alia*, two class actions: *Sow v. City of New York*, 21-cv-533 (SDNY) and *Sierra v. City of New York*, 20-cv-10291 (SDNY). This case involves three plaintiffs who fell within the initially defined class in *Sow*, but outside the class as ultimately certified. So, they seek redress here on their own and not on behalf of a class.

JURISDICTION

9. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over Plaintiffs’ federal claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1343(a)(3) and (4) and over Plaintiff’s state law claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1367(a).

10. The federal civil rights claims in this action are brought pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 for violations of the First, Fourth, and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

¹ Margaret Garnett, Commissioner, New York City Department of Investigation, *Investigation into NYPD Response to the George Floyd Protests*, (“DOI Report”), Dec. 2020, available at <https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/doi/reports/pdf/2020/DOIRpt.NYPD%20Reponse.%20GeorgeFloyd%20Protests.12.18.2020.pdf>; New York City Law Department, *Corporation Counsel Report Pursuant to Executive Order 58 (June 20, 2020) Directing an Analysis of Factors Impacting the George Floyd Protests in New York City* (Dec. 2020) (“OCC Report”), <https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/law/downloads/pdf/ProtestReport-np.pdf>.

11. The Federal Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202, and Fed. R. Civ. P. 57 and 65 authorize this Court to grant Plaintiffs the declaratory and injunctive relief they pray for herein.

12. An award of costs and attorneys' fees is authorized pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988.

VENUE

13. Venue is proper in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(1) and (b)(2) as at least one of the Defendants resides in this district and a substantial part of the events and/or omissions were committed in this district.

TOLLING²

14. As putative class actions, *Sow et al v. City of New York et al*, 20-cv00533(CM)(GWG), *Sierra et al v. City of New York et al*, 20-cv-10291 (CM)(GWG), and other suits mentioned below³ operate to toll any operative statute of limitations as of their date of filing, as to any member of their stated class. *See generally, American Pipe & Construction Co. v. Utah*, 414 U.S. 538 (1974).

15. New York state has adopted *American Pipe tolling*, as the Court of Appeals recently noted in *Chavez v Occidental Chem. Corp.*, 35 NY3d 492, 508 (2020).

16. The COVID-19 executive toll lasted until November 4, 2020 and covered all claims during the summer and fall of 2020. Thus, no days on the statute of limitations for any claims

² Because Defendants' motion to dismiss objected, despite the pleading not being a memo, that "the FAC only makes vague and conclusory statements regarding why tolling the statute of limitations pursuant to *American Pipe* is applicable in this case" and say "FAC does not explain why class action tolling is applicable in this case," Plaintiffs explain in some further depth the doctrinal framework for *American Pipe* tolling for Defendants here. ECF No. 26 at 9-10.

Defendants' arguments in their motion to dismiss inexplicably seem to be that Plaintiff were not included in the definition in the "Sow FAC" that "was filed." ECF No. 26 at 10. To be abundantly clear: Plaintiffs were included, by the class definition in both the *Sow* initial complaint and the FAC.

³ For brevity, Plaintiffs only focus on *Sow* and *Sierra* — since the arguments as to the other class actions would be repetitive and functionally identical.

herein had run as of November 4, 2020.

17. Shortly thereafter, on January 21, 2021, *Sow et al v. City of New York et al*, 20-cv00533(CM)(GWG) was filed, and both the initial complaint and the FAC (as detailed below) included Plaintiffs in the proposed class definition.

18. Thus, those complaints operated to toll any operative statute of limitations as of their date of filing, through at least the certification of the class. *See generally, American Pipe & Construction Co. v. Utah*, 414 U.S. 538 (1974).

19. Class certification in *Sow* was granted on February 22, 2024. See *Sow*, Order Granting Plaintiffs' Motion for Final Approval of Class Action Settlement, ECF No. 196.

20. The class as defined in the ultimately certified class, however, did not include Plaintiffs.

21. Therefore, they neither were paid nor had their claims extinguished by that settlement.

22. As relevant here, the proposed class in the *Sow* FAC was as follows:

- (a) all persons who were targeted for their First Amendment protected activity including being, inter alia, unlawfully detained and/or arrested without fair warning or ability to disperse, subjected to excessive force, and/or subjected to unreasonably lengthy and unsafe custodial arrest processing during the New York City protest marches in opposition to police misconduct and in support of police reform from May 28, 2020 through no earlier than November, 2020 (the "Protests");
- (b) all persons who have been or will be unlawfully detained and/or arrested without fair warning or ability to disperse since May 28, 2020, pursuant to the NYPD's policy, practice, and/or custom of, without legal justification, conducting retaliatory arrests and detentions of individuals protesting in opposition to police misconduct and in support of police reform.

First Amended Complaint, *Sow v. City of New York*, 21-cv-533, ECF No. 49 ¶ 510 (hereinafter

“Proposed Class”).⁴

23. Plaintiffs were all members of the Proposed Class because, among other things, they were each “targeted for their First Amendment protected activity ... **during** the New York City protest marches in opposition to police misconduct and in support of police reform from May 28, 2020 through no earlier than November, 2020.” *Id.* (emphasis added).

24. Plaintiffs’ factual allegations below detail, in depth, how they were (among other things), “unlawfully detained and/or arrested without fair warning or ability to disperse since May 28, 2020, **pursuant to the NYPD’s policy**, practice, and/or custom of, without legal justification, conducting retaliatory arrests and detentions of individuals protesting in opposition to police misconduct and in support of police reform,” “targeted for their First Amendment protected activity ... **during** the New York City protest marches in opposition to police misconduct and in support of police reform from May 28, 2020 through no earlier than November, 2020” (*id.* (emphasis added)).

25. “Once the statute of limitations has been tolled, it remains tolled for all members of the putative class until class certification is denied.” *Crown, Cork & Seal Co. v. Parker*, 462 U.S. 345, 354 (1983) (emphasis added).

26. As far as Plaintiffs’ counsel can tell, after significant research, **no court has ever** held or implied that the toll that exists upon filing somehow is removed from existence by the grant of partial certification.

27. Instead, the Supreme Court has instructed that basic “[p]rinciples of . . . tolling usually dictate that when a time bar has been suspended and then begins to run again upon a later event, the time remaining on the clock is calculated by subtracting from the full limitations period

⁴ Plaintiffs were also members of the class defined in the initial complaint. So, whether by relation back or by two successive tolls, the period between the initial *Sow* complaint and the *Sow* FAC is included in the toll.

whatever time ran before the clock was stopped.” *United States v Ibarra*, 502 U.S. 1, 4 (1991).

28. Again, as far as Plaintiffs’ counsel can tell, after significant research, there are **no** forms of tolling that retroactively pretend a toll never existed upon some later event.

29. That makes particular sense for *American Pipe*, because “the whole point of *American Pipe* is to allow unnamed class members to rely on the pending class action in lieu of filing their own protective lawsuits.” *Monroe County Emples.’ Retirement Sys. v YPF Sociedad Anonima*, 980 F Supp 2d 487, 491-492 (SDNY 2013) (collecting cases and quoting with approval from *Sawyer v. Atlas Heating & Sheet Metal Works, Inc.*, 731 F. Supp. 2d 850, 853 (E.D. Wis. 2010)).

30. And, indeed, if there were **any question** at all of whether a party could rely on the toll, lawyers would **always** tell their clients to file such “protective lawsuits” no matter what — and indeed, class counsel speaking to putative class members would need, as a matter of their ethical obligations, to advise those people to file a protective suit immediately on contact, if there was any question at all of whether a person would be covered in the final, certified class.

31. That view is wrong.

32. “*American Pipe* does not require bystander plaintiffs ...to follow the class action closely, looking for any change in the class definition and carefully parsing what it might mean.” *DeGeer v Union Pac. R.R. Co.*, 113 F.4th 1035, 1041 (8th Cir 2024).

33. So, “when a consolidated class action complaint redefines a class more narrowly than the prior individual complaints, and no longer asserts claims on behalf of a portion of the consolidated class, the statute of limitations is **no longer** tolled under *American Pipe* for that ‘abandoned’ subclass.” *In re New Oriental Educ. & Tech. Group Sec. Litig.*, 293 FRD 483, 487 (SDNY 2013).

34. That is, “[w]here the scope of the class definition in an initial complaint ‘arguably’ includes particular bystander plaintiffs, they remain entitled to *American Pipe* tolling unless and ***until a court accepts a new definition that unambiguously excludes them.***” *Defries v Union Pac. R.R. Co.*, 104 F.4th 1091, 1099 (9th Cir 2024); *see also Korwek v Hunt*, 827 F2d 874, 879 (2d Cir 1987).

35. In short, a toll exists when a class definition changes, but stops counting for those carved out, when they are carved out: and it is ***then*** that a party “should ... kn[ow] to commence their lawsuit without reliance on the [underlying] class action.” ECF No. 26 at 10.

36. The date on which *Sow* “redefine[d] [its] class more narrowly” to exclude Plaintiffs and the “court accept[ed that] new definition” was February 22, 2024.

37. Counting all relevant days, the math is as follows:

<u>EVENT</u>	<u>DAYS THAT HAVE RUN ON THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS</u>
6/01/2020: Plaintiffs’ arrests at the protest.	0
11/4/2020: COVID-19 Toll expires and the clock begins running on Plaintiffs’ claims. ⁵	0
01/21/2021: <i>Sow</i> Initial Complaint filed. ⁶	71
03/06/2021: <i>Sow</i> FAC filed.	71
02/22/2024: Narrowed <i>Sow</i> class certified, excluding Plaintiffs; clock begins running again on Plaintiffs’ claims.	71
May 9, 2025: Plaintiffs file their initial complaint in this case.	513 (or, a bit under a year and a half)

⁵ As Defendants explained in the prior motion to dismiss, “from March 20, 2020 until November 3, 2020,” all state statutes of limitations “[were] not merely suspend[ed], but actually tolled.” ECF No. 26 at 8. Since the federal § 1983 lifts the state law general tort statute of limitations, that means “the clock on plaintiffs’ § 1983 claims started on or about November 4, 2020.” *Id.*

⁶ As noted above, Plaintiffs were also members of the initially proposed class. *See Sow*, ECF No. 1, ¶ 444. But the just under two months between the initial and SAC in *Sow* do not make any difference.

38. That is, as set out above, a grand total of 513 days had run on the statute of limitations at the time Plaintiffs filed their initial complaint in this case.

39. 513 days is less than 3 years.

40. As far as Plaintiffs can tell, no case exists anywhere nationally — in state or federal court — saying that an *American Pipe* toll can retroactively be treated as if it never existed: Every single case says it stops the clock, and the clock resumes once the Court gives some notice that whatever moves forward (or not) will “unambiguously excludes them” (whether because no class is proceeding, or because a narrower class is proceeding. *Defries*, 104 F.4th at 1099; *Smith v Pennington*, 352 F3d 884, 894 (4th Cir 2003); *Choquette v City of NY*, 839 F Supp 2d 692, 702 (SDNY 2012); *In re New Oriental Educ. & Tech. Group Sec. Litig.*, 293 FRD 483, 487 (SDNY 2013); *Monroe County Emples.’ Retirement Sys. v YPF Sociedad Anonima*, 980 F Supp 2d 487, 491-492 (SDNY 2013); accord also, e.g., *In re WorldCom Sec. Litig.*, 496 F3d 245, 250 (2d Cir 2007); *Eisen v. Carlisle & Jacquelin*, 417 U.S. 156, 176 n.13 (1974).

41. Plaintiffs have asked Defendants to cite even a single case saying a toll can be retroactively deleted.

42. Defendants have not cited such a case.

43. Upon information and belief, Defendants have done at least some minimal legal research to find such a case.

44. Upon information and belief, Defendants have not found such a case.

ATTEMPT TO FILE CLASS CLAIMS

45. As certified, the *Sow* class was defined in relevant part as “all persons who were arrested ... by NYPD officers during the ‘George Floyd protests’ at” any of 18 specified locations,

within certain boundaries. *See Sow*, ECF No. 176 ¶ 32.⁷

46. Plaintiffs Friedland, Gonzalez, and Sieradzki reached out to class counsel and the class administrator in *Sow* in an attempt to file claims.

47. Class counsel and the class administrator presented Plaintiffs' claims to the City and asked it to agree, per the process set out in the class settlement, to issue claim numbers.

48. On January 22, 2024, through its attorneys, the City refused to issue claim numbers for Plaintiffs, claiming their arrests "[we]re not protest-related arrests and therefore the City's response is that the following 3 are NOT eligible."

49. Class counsel responded on January 22, 2024, stating: "[T]his is just to confirm the City will not assert that [Plaintiffs'] claims are extinguished by this settlement. If that is not the case, please say something immediately."

50. Thus, because the City carved Plaintiffs' claims out of the ultimate *Sow* settlement — and Plaintiffs are unambiguously (among other things) "persons who were targeted for their First Amendment protected activity ... during the New York City protest marches in opposition to police misconduct" — their claims survived the *Sow* settlement.

PARTIES

51. Plaintiff Willow Friedland (Ms. Friedland; she/they) is a resident of the City of New York, County of Kings, and State of New York.

⁷ As noted above, the pre-certification definition was far broader: "(a) all persons who were targeted for their First Amendment protected activity including being, inter alia, unlawfully detained and/or arrested without fair warning or ability to disperse, subjected to excessive force, and/or subjected to unreasonably lengthy and unsafe custodial arrest processing during the New York City protest marches in opposition to police misconduct and in support of police reform from May 28, 2020 through no earlier than November, 2020 (the "Protests"); (b) all persons who have been or will be unlawfully detained and/or arrested without fair warning or ability to disperse since May 28, 2020, pursuant to the NYPD's policy practice, and/or custom of, without legal justification, conducting retaliatory arrests and detentions of individuals protesting in opposition to police misconduct and in support of police reform (the "Class" or "Class Members")." First Amended Complaint, *Sow*, ECF No. 49 ¶ 510.

52. Plaintiff Steven Gonzalez (Mx. Gonzalez; they/them) is a resident of the City of New York, County of Queens, and State of New York.

53. Plaintiff Miriam Sieradzki (Mx. Sieradzki; they/them) is a resident of the City of New York, County of Kings, and State of New York.

54. Defendant City of New York (the “City”) is a municipal entity created and authorized under the laws of the State of New York. The City is authorized by law to maintain a police department, and does maintain the NYPD, which acts as its agent in the area of law enforcement and for which it is ultimately responsible. The City assumes the risks incidental to the maintenance of a police force and the employment of police officers.

55. Defendant New York City Mayor BILL DE BLASIO was at all times relevant to this Complaint the Mayor of New York City. As Mayor, Defendant de Blasio, at all relevant times, was an elected officer and the “chief executive officer of the city,” NYC Charter Section 3, and had final authority to appoint and/or remove the New York City Police Commissioner. He is sued individually and in his official capacity.

56. Defendant NYPD Commissioner DERMOT SHEA was at all times relevant to this Complaint the Police Commissioner of the NYPD. As Police Commissioner, Defendant Shea, personally and/or through his authorized delegates, at all relevant times had final authority to promulgate and implement administrative and managerial policies and procedures, including policies and procedures as to personnel hiring, training, supervision, and discipline with respect to NYPD officers’ performance of their duties, and constituted a City policymaker for whom the City is liable. He is sued individually and in his official capacity.

57. Defendant NYPD Chief of Department TERENCE MONAHAN was at all times relevant to this Complaint the Chief of Department of the NYPD who had policymaking authority

over the Department. At all relevant times, as Chief of Department, Defendant Monahan had primary responsibility for NYPD operations—that is, for the police response on the street. Within the paramilitary structure of the NYPD, all NYPD uniformed members of the service were obligated to obey any lawful order given by him. He is sued individually and in his official capacity.

58. At all times hereinafter mentioned, Defendants, either personally or through their employees, were acting under color of state law and/or in compliance with the official rules, regulations, laws, statutes, customs, usages and/or practices of the State or City of New York.

59. Each and all of the acts and omissions of the Defendants alleged herein occurred while said Defendants were acting within the scope of their employment by the Defendant City.

60. Defendants were duly appointed and acting officers, servants, employees, and agents of Defendant City who were acting for, and on behalf of, and with the power and authority vested in them by Defendant City, and were otherwise performing and engaging in conduct incidental to the performance of their lawful functions in the course of their duties.

61. Defendants were each and all responsible, in whole and/or in part, for the planning for and/or creation, promulgation, implementation, and/or enforcement of the unconstitutional policies, practices and/or customs complained of herein, and/or condoned, acquiesced in, adopted, and/or approved of the same, through their acts and/or failures to act, as set forth more fully below.

62. At all times relevant herein, as set forth more fully below, Defendants' actions and/or failures to act were malicious, intentional, knowing, and/or with a deliberate indifference to or a reckless regard for the natural and probable consequences of their acts and/or omissions.

63. Each individual Defendant is sued in her or his individual and official capacities.

JURY DEMAND

64. Plaintiffs demand a trial by jury in this action on each and every one of their claims for which a jury trial is legally available.

STATEMENT OF FACTS⁸

Black Lives Matter Protests from May 28, 2020 to May 30, 2020

65. On May 28, 2020, days after George Floyd's death, protests began across New York City. One protest in Union Square saw in response a mobilization of hundreds of NYPD officers who made several arrests. A group of protestors marched to City Hall where officers trapped them with bicycles and arrested approximately 75 people.

66. Protests continued on May 29th at Foley Square in Manhattan and Barclay's Center in Brooklyn. At Barclay's Center, NYPD officers peppered sprayed and struck protestors with batons, and hundreds of protestors were arrested.

67. On May 30, protests continued in New York City in all five boroughs. The protests were again met with NYPD shows of force including pepper spray, baton strikes, fist strikes and mass arrests. In the Flatbush area of Brooklyn, a police helicopter flew low overhead swirling debris, trash, and dust into the marchers' faces. Collectively, at least 321 protestors were arrested following encounters with the Defendants on May 30th.

68. On May 31, the protests in New York City continued, with thousands marching from the Barclays Center over the Manhattan Bridge into Lower Manhattan, near the Williamsburg Bridge, and in Times Square and Midtown. At least 325 protestors were arrested.

⁸ Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the factual allegations in the complaints in the related cases *People of the State of New York v. City Of New York et al*, 21-cv-322 (CM), *Wood v. De Blasio et al*, 20-cv-10541 (CM), *Payne et al v. De Blasio et al*, 20-cv-8924 (CM), *Sow et al v. City of New York et al*, 20-cv00533(CM)(GWG) and *Sierra et al v. City of New York et al*, 20-cv-10291 (CM) as well as the facts contained in the reports that have been issued concerning these series of protests, including, *inter alia*, the report issued by the New York City Corporation Counsel and the report issued by the New York City Department of Investigations. See, footnote 1 above. Plaintiffs also incorporate by reference Judge McMahon's lengthy and thorough decision set forth in *In re NY City Policing During Summer 2020 Demonstrations*, 548 F Supp 3d 383 (SDNY 2021), as well as all the papers filed in opposing the motion to dismiss denied in that decision.

69. Although there were some instances of property damage and injuries to NYPD officers occurred at some of these protests, the vast majority of the protesters were peaceful and did not engage in property damage. Defendants failed to distinguish protestors from the individuals who damaged property or otherwise violated the law. Defendant Shea acknowledged that those protesting the death of George Floyd and other Black victims of police misconduct in New York were “overwhelmingly . . . good people coming out to voice their opinion.” Defendant Monahan also admitted in a public statement that, “the vast majority of people are out there to express their views.”

Defendant de Blasio’s Curfew Orders and the NYPD’s Subsequent Arrests

72. On June 1, 2020, in the midst of the protests in New York City, Governor Andrew Cuomo and Defendant de Blasio announced that New York City would be subject to an 11:00 p.m. to 5:00 a.m. curfew.⁹

73. On the evening of June 1, 2020, Defendant de Blasio announced he would be extending the curfew to the evening of June 2, 2020 from 8:00 p.m. to 5 a.m.¹⁰

74. On June 2, 2020, Defendant de Blasio issued Emergency Executive Order No. 119, ordering “a City-wide curfew to be in effect each day from 8:00 p.m. until 5:00 a.m., beginning at 8:00 p.m. on June 3, 2020 and ending at 5:00 a.m. on June 8, 2020” during which “no persons or vehicles” could “be in public.”¹¹

⁹ See <https://www.governor.ny.gov/news/governor-cuomo-and-mayor-de-blasio-announce-citywide-curfew-new-york-city-will-take-effect>; Emergency Executive Order No. 117, *available at* <https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/home/downloads/pdf/executive-orders/2020/eo-117.pdf>.

¹⁰ See, e.g., <https://twitter.com/NYCMayor/status/1267642422194057217?s=20>; Emergency Executive Order No. 118, *available at* <https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/home/downloads/pdf/executive-orders/2020/eo-118.pdf>.

¹¹ See Emergency Executive Order No. 119, *available at* <https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/home/downloads/pdf/executive-orders/2020/eo-119.pdf>.

75. Under the Curfew Orders¹²: “Failure to comply with this Order shall result in orders to disperse, and any person who knowingly violates the provisions in this Order shall be guilty of a Class B misdemeanor.”

76. The Curfew Orders specifically targeted those engaged in First Amendment expression, as they exempted certain categories of workers that were deemed “essential”, including “police officers, peace officers, firefighters, first responders and emergency medical technicians, individuals travelling to and from essential work and performing essential work, people experiencing homelessness and without access to a viable shelter, and individuals seeking medical treatment or medical supplies.”

77. Pursuant to the Curfew Orders, “any person who knowingly violate[d] the provisions in th[e] Order[s] [was] guilty of a Class B misdemeanor” under NYC Administrative Code § 3-108.

78. NYC Administrative Code § 3-108 contains a knowing intent requirement: “Any knowing violation of a provision of any emergency measure established pursuant to this chapter shall be a class B misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than three months, or both.”

79. Under New York Penal Law § 15.05, “A person acts knowingly with respect to conduct or to a circumstance described by a statute defining an offense when he is aware that his conduct is of such nature or that such circumstance exists.”

80. On June 1, the NYPD Operations Division issued a FINEST message—an internal message to NYPD members—regarding the curfew orders, instructing officers that “[e]nforcement will only be taken after *several* warnings are issued *and* the violator is refusing to comply.” (emphasis added).

¹² Hereinafter, we refer to Defendant de Blasio’s Emergency Executive Orders related to the curfew collectively as the “Curfew Orders.”

81. On June 2, demonstrations again occurred at multiple locations throughout Manhattan. Protestors encountered NYPD officers in Lower Manhattan, the Upper West Side, Astor Place, Chelsea, and Midtown. More than 290 protesters were arrested at these locations. As occurred in many of the mass arrest locations identified herein, these arrests were made without adequate notice to those engaged in protest and without permitting sufficient time for those who were notified to disperse.

82. On June 3, another FINEST message omitted the instruction to issue a dispersal order prior to curfew enforcement stating that, for a “person violating the curfew, a C-summons may be issued . . . for violating the Mayoral emergency order.”

83. On June 3, protests again occurred in Brooklyn, at Cadman Plaza and Maria Hernandez Park and in Manhattan, at Midtown East and the Upper East Side near Gracie Mansion. Another 191 protesters were arrested following encounters with NYPD officers at these locations.

84. On June 4, 2020, protests continued across the City. More arrests were made on this day than any date before.

85. NYPD officers arrested protesters on June 4 just minutes before, at, or after the 8:00 p.m. curfew in Brooklyn and Manhattan, trapping or kettling (as described above) protesters and using unreasonable and excessive force against protesters in Midtown Manhattan as well as in Fort Greene and Williamsburg in Brooklyn.

86. Also on June 4, police in the Mott Haven neighborhood of the Bronx engaged in what Human Rights Watch later called a “planned assault”¹³ on a protest against, among other

¹³ Human Rights Watch, “Kettling” Protesters In The Bronx: Systemic Police Brutality And Its Costs In The United States (“HRW Report”), Sept. 2020, *available at* <https://www.hrw.org/report/2020/09/30/kettling-protesters-bronx/systemic-police-brutality-and-its-costs-united-states>. (Last accessed March 5, 2021).

things, police misconduct, trapping protesters on 136th Street before the 8:00 p.m. curfew had expired.

87. Defendant Monahan was present at the June 4, 2020 Mott Haven demonstration and subsequent kettle, directing, authorizing, and ratifying enforcement actions taken by subordinate NYPD members.

88. At approximately 7:45 p.m., NYPD Strategic Response Group (“SRG”) officers wearing body armor formed a line with their bodies and NYPD bicycles at 135th Street and Willis Avenue, causing protesters who had been proceeding south on Willis Avenue to turn east onto 136th Street.

89. At or around the same time, NYPD officers formed a police blockade ahead of, and downhill from, the protesters on 136th Street and Brook Avenue. As protesters arrived on the 136th Street block between Brown Place (on the west) and Brook Avenue (on the east, downhill), they were effectively trapped between police lines.

90. Officers blocked passage on 136th Street between Brown Place and Brook Avenue. A third group of NYPD Officers formed a third police blockade between the 136th Street roadway and the sidewalks to the north and south of 136th Street, effectively preventing people trapped on 136th Street between Brook Avenue and Brown Place from going onto the sidewalk, and people trapped on the sidewalk from entering the roadway.

91. At 8:00 p.m., having kettled the protestors into a space blocking their ability to leave, the NYPD then effectuated mass arrests with heavy use of force for purported violations of the Curfew Orders. The force included striking protesters with batons, deploying pepper spray, and arresting National Lawyers Guild – New York City Chapter Legal Observers, and medical volunteers along with them.

92. Plaintiff Class Representatives in the *Sow* class action, Bredder, Pluchino, Sow, and Durkee were among the hundreds of people who were trapped on 136th Street by the NYPD's use of the kettling tactic.

93. In Mott Haven on June 4, and elsewhere throughout the City during the protests, NYPD officers failed to issue dispersal orders allowing for compliance in advance of making arrests for perceived violations of the Curfew Orders.

94. As protests continued across the City on June 5 and 6, police used almost identical tactics against protestors.

95. On June 7, 2020, Defendant de Blasio lifted the Curfew Orders—one day earlier than the last of the orders was to remain in effect.

96. At the time of these arrests, NYPD personnel who were present failed to give clearly communicated dispersal orders and/or provided meaningful opportunities to disperse before trapping or arresting protesters.

97. While the Curfew Orders were in effect, the NYPD arrested approximately 1,350 individuals, disproportionately Black and minority individuals, for allegedly violating the Curfew Orders.

98. Upon information and belief, all charged violations of the Curfew Orders related to the protests that are the subject of this litigation were eventually dismissed.

99. During this series of arrests, police officers routinely failed to distinguish the protesters from individuals taking advantage of the demonstrations to destroy property and steal from businesses.

NYPD's Permissive Response to Pro-Police and Other, Similar Demonstrations

100. The NYPD's violent response to protests against police brutality was dramatically different from their response to other kinds of protests and rallies.

101. On July 11, 2020, pro-police demonstrators held a "Rally to Back the Blue" in Dyker Heights, Brooklyn. Pro-police marchers yelled at and antagonized counter-protestors, making racist and sexist statements, grabbing them, and spitting in counter protestors' faces. The NYPD made no arrests at the rally.¹⁴

102. On July 13, 2020, pro-police "Blue Lives Matter" groups held a march in Bay Ridge, Brooklyn. The march was attended by counter protestors organized against police brutality. Though members of the pro-police group shouted racist and homophobic slurs at the counter protestors and assaulted them in view of NYPD officers, only two people were arrested – both Black men protesting police brutality. By contrast, a Blue Lives Matter demonstrator who punched a woman in the face in view of NYPD officers was not arrested.¹⁵

103. In October 2020, hundreds of members of the ultra-Orthodox Jewish community in Brooklyn gathered in Borough Park to protest coronavirus restrictions imposed by Governor Cuomo. The protestors set fires in the street and threw masks into the flames. They chased away NYC Sheriff's Deputies and attacked a photojournalist reporting on the protest. An ultra-Orthodox Jewish man who opposed the protestors was attacked by protestors and beaten with rocks. Police said that no arrests or summons were issued to the protestors on the night of the rally.¹⁶

¹⁴ Sydney Pereira, *Videos Show Pro-Police demonstrators in Brooklyn Unleashing Racist, Sexist Vitriol Against Counter-Protestors*, Gothamist, July 12, 2020, available at <https://gothamist.com/news/police-rally-back-the-blue-brooklyn-dyker-heights>.

¹⁵ Jake Offenhartz and Gwynne Hogan, *"They Defend Their Own Side": NYPD Accused of Protecting Blue Lives Matter Marchers in Bay Ridge*, Gothamist, July 13, 2020, available at <https://gothamist.com/news/nypd-accused-protecting-violent-blue-lives-matter-marchers-bay-ridge>.

¹⁶ Jake Offenhartz, *Orthodox Borough Park Residents Burn Masks, Beat Dissenters Over COVID Lockdown*, Gothamist, Oct. 7, 2020, available at <https://gothamist.com/news/orthodox-borough-park-residents-burn-masks-beat-dissenters-over-covid-lockdown>.

104. On October 25, 2020, a group called Jews For Trump convoyed hundreds of cars draped with American flags and Trump 2020 banners. The caravan traveled from Coney Island to the Trump Tower in Manhattan before heading to a rally in a Brooklyn park. Despite engaging in acts of disorder during this caravan, this rolling group of pro-Trump agitators was allowed to continue unhindered by the NYPD.¹⁷

105. On November 1, 2020, a coalition of Trump supporters in a vehicle caravan were escorted through New York City despite blocking numerous bridges and committing acts of violence. One bystander attempted to photograph an obscured license plate of a vehicle in the caravan, but the driver of the vehicle drove into her and police threw her to the ground.¹⁸

106. On December 2, 2020, hundreds gathered in Staten Island to demand the reopening of a bar that was closed for violating the health regulations related to COVID-19. Protestors blocked traffic and hundreds gathered on the streets and sidewalks. Though NYPD deputies were stationed outside the bar, it was reported that no arrests or summons were issued.¹⁹²⁰

107. The NYPD has a history of treating even right-wing extremists more permissively. This pattern can be observed from the 1990s to the present.

- a. In the early 1990s the NYPD stood by and took no action when a group of skinheads attacked a group of peaceful demonstrators. *Dwares v. City of New York*, 985 F.2d 94 (2d Cir. 1993).
- b. In 1992, the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, egged on by mayoral candidate Rudy Giuliani, held a demonstration at City Hall Park in response to Mayor

¹⁷ AP, *Jews For Trump car parade stirs protests, fights across NYC*, Oct. 26, 2020, available at <https://abc7ny.com/jews-for-trump-times-square-protest-today-in-riot/7343862/>

¹⁸ Jake Offenhartz, *Photos: Police Stand By As Caravans Of Trump Supporters Block Bridges*, *Gothamist*, Nov. 2, 2020, Threaten Counter-Protesters, available at <https://gothamist.com/news/photos-police-stand-caravan-trump-supporters-block-bridges-threaten-counter-protesters>

¹⁹ Wilson Wong, *Hundreds protest closing of Staten Island bar that refused Covid-19 measures*, NBC NEWS, Dec. 3, 2020, available at <https://www.nbcnews.com/news/us-news/hundreds-protest-closing-staten-island-bar-refused-covid-19-measures-n1249873>

²⁰ NBC News 4, *Staten Island Bar Reopens, Defying City and State COVID Orders Once Again*, December 5, 2020, available at <https://www.nbcnewyork.com/news/coronavirus/staten-island-bar-reopens-defying-city-and-state-covid-orders-once-again/2762850/>

Dinkins's call for a Civilian Complaint Review Board. This led to one of the biggest riots in New York City history. On-duty police officers who were present did little to stop it, and even encouraged it, despite the fact that the off-duty rioting officers blocked the Brooklyn Bridge, stormed City Hall, committed acts of vandalism, and assaulted bystanders.^{21, 22}

- c. More recently, the NYPD has turned a blind eye to violence committed by the Proud Boys and other neo-Nazi groups. In one such instance in October of 2018, a mob of uniformed Proud Boys and right-wing skinheads cried homophobic slurs and kicked and stomped a person laying on the sidewalk. NYPD officers observed the violence, but did not intervene to stop it. Instead, the NYPD was more concerned with controlling left-wing activists.²³ During this incident three left wing activists were arrested but not a single Proud Boy was questioned or arrested. Proud Boy leader Gavin McInnes boasted about the incident that the group had support from "[t]ons of cops, I have a lot of support in the NYPD..."²⁴

Reports and Investigations into the 2020 Protests

108. In July 2020, the New York State Office of the Attorney General (the "AG") issued a preliminary report on the NYPD's response to the May and June protests ("AG Report").²⁵

109. The AG Report found that most complaints received by the AG were allegations of excessive force, kettling, false arrests, and excessive force against protestors as well as similar misconduct directed at the press, National Lawyers Guild – New York City Chapter Legal Observers, elected officials, and essential workers.

110. The AG Report also found the pervasive use and misuse of tightly fastened flex-cuffs during arrests, NYPD officers covering their badge numbers, and failure of NYPD officers

²¹ Nat Hentoff and Nick Hentoff, *Rudy's Racist Rants: An NYPD History Lesson*, Cato.org, July 14, 2016, available at <https://www.cato.org/commentary/rudys-racist-rants-nypd-history-lesson>

²² Pamela Oliver, *When the NYPD Rioted*, University of Wisconsin – Madison, July 18, 2020, available at <https://www.ssc.wisc.edu/soc/racepoliticsjustice/2020/07/18/when-the-nypd-rioted/>

²³ Jake Offenhartz, *NYPD Accused Of 'Incredibly Deferential Treatment' Of Proud Boys Following Beatings Caught On Video*, available at, <https://gothamist.com/news/nypd-accused-of-incredibly-deferential-treatment-of-proud-boys-following-beatings-caught-on-video>

²⁴ Jake Offenhartz, *Proud Boys Leader: 'I Have A Lot Of Support In The NYPD'*, Gothamist, Oct. 15, 2018, <https://gothamist.com/news/proud-boys-leader-i-have-a-lot-of-support-in-the-nypd>

²⁵ New York State Office of the Attorney General, *Preliminary Report on the New York City Police Department's Response to the Demonstrations Following the Death of George Floyd*, ("AG Report"), July 2020, available at <https://ag.ny.gov/sites/default/files/2020-nypd-report.pdf>. The Plaintiffs herein incorporate by reference into this case the facts set forth in the AG Report.

to wear protective face coverings to protect themselves and others against the spread of COVID-19.

111. In December of 2020, the NYC Department of Investigation issued a report examining the NYPD's conduct in response to the 2020 Black Lives Matter protests ("DOI Report").²⁶

112. The DOI Report found, *inter alia*, that the NYPD lacked a sufficiently tailored strategy to respond to protests, used force and tactics of crowd control that led to excessive force and "heightened tensions," made decisions based on intelligence that lacked "context or proportionality," and deployed officers who lacked sufficient training in responding to protests.²⁷

113. In addition to noting the heavy-handed response by the SRG at the 2020 protests, the DOI Report found that officers not from SRG lacked "any recent training related to protests."²⁸

114. The DOI found that NYPD policies do not have specific First Amendment protest expression policing policies and failed to distinguish policies for serious civil disorders and riots from those applicable to peaceful First Amendment expression.

115. The DOI distinguished between protest facilitation and protest control, regulation, or suppression.

116. The former is preferred to allow for First Amendment expression, the DOI Report found, but the NYPD employed protest control during the 2020 protests.

117. According to the DOI Report, between May 28 and June 5, 2020, approximately 2,047 individuals were arrested during demonstrations.²⁹

²⁶ Margaret Garnett, Commissioner, New York City Department of Investigation, *Investigation into NYPD Response to the George Floyd Protests*, ("DOI Report"), Dec. 2020, available at <https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/doi/reports/pdf/2020/DOIRpt.NYPD%20Reponse.%20GeorgeFloyd%20Protests.12.18.2020.pdf>.

²⁷ *Id.* at 36.

²⁸ *Id.* at 61.

²⁹ *Id.* at 26.

118. The DOI also found that Black arrestees were disproportionately charged with felonies.³⁰

119. The DOI also found that “the force required to carry out a mass arrest was disproportionate to the identified threat,” and “placed the burden of potential crime on a wide swath of people who had no apparent connection to that potential criminal activity.”³¹

120. According to the DOI Report, between May 28 and June 20, 2020, the CCRB had received 1,646 protest-related allegations related to 248 incidents.³²

121. In September of 2020, Human Rights Watch issued a detailed analysis of the Mott Haven protest (the “HRW Report”) describing the preplanned and coordinated disruption of the march by the NYPD, including by Chief Monahan, who was present at the NYPD mobilization.³³

122. The HRW Report describes the systematic kettling of protesters in Mott Haven before the 8:00 p.m. curfew and the subsequent excessive force and mass arrest of the marchers, including National Lawyers Guild – New York City Chapter Legal Observers, as well as medics, all of whom were classified as essential workers exempt from the Mayor’s Curfew Orders.

123. Notwithstanding these reports condemning the conduct of the NYPD, following the Mott Haven protest, Defendant Shea ratified the misconduct that occurred when he said the mobilization by the NYPD in Mott Haven was “executed nearly flawlessly.”³⁴

124. Defendant City and NYPD leadership and policymakers knew the department and its officers had problems with constitutionally policing protests but failed to adequately train and

³⁰ *Id.* at 27.

³¹ DOI Report at 56.

³² *Id.* at 28.

³³ Human Rights Watch, “Kettling” Protesters In The Bronx: Systemic Police Brutality And Its Costs In The United States (“HRW Report”), Sept. 2020, *available at* <https://www.hrw.org/report/2020/09/30/kettling-protesters-bronx/systemic-police-brutality-and-its-costs-united-states>.

³⁴ Jake Offenhartz, Nick Pinto, and Gwynne Hogan, “NYPD’s Ambush of Peaceful Bronx Protesters Was “Executed Nearly Flawlessly,” City Leaders Agree, *Gothamist*, June 5, 2020, *available at* <https://gothamist.com/news/nypds-ambush-of-peaceful-bronx-protesters-was-executed-nearly-flawlessly-city-leaders-agree>.

otherwise prepare its officers to respond to the 2020 protests, prevent its officers from committing the same acts of misconduct, or discipline officers who engaged in such misconduct.

The COVID-19 Pandemic in New York City

125. As protesters were taking to the streets in the summer of 2020 to speak out against police brutality and in support of Black lives, the COVID-19 virus raged across the country.

126. In April 2020, Governor Cuomo ordered people to wear protective face masks in public, to protect themselves and others from the spread of the virus.

127. However, many police officers failed to abide by this directive to wear masks. As the AG Report documented, many officers who interacted with and arrested protesters in May and June of 2020 were not wearing face masks, even as the City continued to record hundreds of new coronavirus cases each week. By contrast, most protesters wore protective face masks—at least until their contacts with NYPD members.

128. During their arrests, some protesters' masks fell off or were removed. These protesters were transported in vans and/or buses and placed in holding cells in close indoor contact with other arrestees whose masks fell off or were removed, and police officers who were not wearing masks.

Named Plaintiffs' Experiences

Plaintiff Willow Friedland's June 1st, 2020 Arrest

129. Plaintiff Willow Friedland is a 26-year-old Brooklyn resident who received their Bachelor's degree from Brooklyn College, and has worked as a publishing intern and as a writing tutor for ESL students at Carleton College.

130. At approximately 5:00 p.m. on June 1, 2020, Ms. Friedland attended a Black Lives Matter protest in Midtown Manhattan with two close friends. Ms. Friedland was walking on the

sidewalk outside of the New York Times Building on 8th Avenue between W 40th Street and W 41st Street.

131. Ms. Friedland and the other Plaintiffs were near the back of the group of protesters.

132. Ms. Friedland and the other Plaintiffs wore face masks to protect themselves and others from the spread of COVID-19.

133. While they marched, Ms. Friedland was able to observe an interaction between a group of New York Police Department members who seemed to be harassing and apprehending a group of young Black teenagers. Ms. Friedland and the other Plaintiffs stopped walking and began to record the officers.

134. After noticing that they were being recorded, approximately six NYPD officers approached the Ms. Friedland (and the other Plaintiffs). The six NYPD officers became verbally aggressive, yelling at the group – that included Ms. Friedland – to back up and stop filming.

135. None of the officers were wearing masks and were in very close proximity to the Ms. Friedland during this encounter.

136. Ms. Friedland was filming these events on her phone at a safe distance from the officers and at no time was they or the other plaintiffs interfering or obstruction the police officers in the performance of their official duties at a safe distance and not interfering with any police conduct.

137. Upon information and belief, the purpose of the instruction to stop filming was solely to prevent Ms. Friedland and other Plaintiffs from having video records of what those officers were doing.

138. At approximately 11:30 p.m., the officers surrounded Ms. Friedland, threw her and others to the ground, and then began placing the group under arrest and using plastic zip-tie flex-cuffs.

139. An NYPD officer applied the handcuffs to Ms. Friedland's wrists very tightly. Ms. Friedland voiced their discomfort to the officers, who instead — consistent with informal NYPD policy — ignored these complaints and made mocking jokes in response.

140. Consistent with unwritten policy and practice, members of the NYPD did not adjust the handcuffs despite a Patrol Guide requirement to do so.

141. Consistent with unwritten policy and practice, members of the NYPD did not have tools on hand that even could loosen the handcuffs.

142. Consistent with unwritten policy and practice, the tightening of the handcuffs was punitive and intended to chill filming police and protesting police misconduct.

143. At some point during the assault and arrest, the NYPD officers told Ms. Friedland to remove their mask. They were not provided a new mask and were left unmasked around the officers who were not wearing any masks.

144. Ms. Friedland and the other Plaintiffs were then removed from the location of arrest to a police van.

145. Once inside the van, Ms. Friedland and the other Plaintiffs were driven to NYPD Midtown Precinct South.

146. At the precinct, after the NYPD officers seized and searched all of Ms. Friedland's belongings.

147. The NYPD officers then tried to access Ms. Friedland's cell phone without a warrant.

148. Ms. Friedland was searched and photographed.

149. After processing, Ms. Friedland was taken to a holding cell where they remained handcuffed for approximately 2-3 hours before being released.

150. The holding cell was dirty and smelled bad.

151. NYPD members continued to verbally harass Ms. Friedland while they were detained.

152. During this time, Ms. Friedland was not offered a phone call, food or water, or medical attention.

153. Ms. Friedland asked to use the bathroom several times but was denied access by the NYPD officers.

154. At approximately 1:30-2:30 a.m. on June 2, 2020, Ms. Friedland was released from the holding cell.

155. Ms. Friedland was not arraigned.

156. The conduct of the NYPD members directly and proximately caused Ms. Friedland to suffer physical and emotional injuries, including, inter alia, wrist pain from uncomfortably tight handcuffs, soreness and bruising from being thrown into the street, and being harassed by police officers.

Plaintiff Steven Gonzalez's June 1st, 2020 Arrest

157. Plaintiff Steven Gonzalez is a 27-year-old Queens resident.

158. At approximately 5:00 p.m. on June 1, 2020, Mx. Gonzalez attended a Black Lives Matter protest in Midtown Manhattan with two close friends.

159. Mx. Gonzalez was walking on the sidewalk outside of the New York Times Building on 8th Avenue between W. 40th Street and W. 41st Street.

160. As noted above, at the protest, Mx. Gonzalez began to record officers arresting a group of young, Black teenagers.

161. Upon noticing that they were being recorded, approximately six NYPD officers approached Mx. Gonzalez the other Plaintiffs and became verbally aggressive, ordering the group to back up and stop filming.

162. At no time while they were observing and/or filming these events did was they or the other plaintiffs interfere or obstruct the police officers in the performance of their official duties.

163. At all times they maintained a safe distance from the police officers and were not interfering in any way with any police conduct.

164. None of the officers were wearing masks and were in very close proximity to the Plaintiff during this encounter.

165. At approximately 11:30 p.m., the officers surrounded Mx. Gonzalez (and others) and threw them to the ground before arresting them with plastic zip-tie flex-cuffs.

166. The officers that applied the handcuffs to Mx. Gonzalez's wrists applied them very tightly.

167. Mx. Gonzalez complained about the tightness of the flex-cuffs and voiced their discomfort to the officers, who — consistent with informal NYPD policy — ignored these complaints and made mocking jokes in response.

168. Consistent with unwritten policy and practice, members of the NYPD did not adjust the handcuffs despite a Patrol Guide requirement to do so.

169. Consistent with unwritten policy and practice, members of the NYPD did not have tools on hand that even could loosen the handcuffs.

170. Consistent with unwritten policy and practice, the tightening of the handcuffs was punitive and intended to chill filming police and protesting police misconduct.

171. At some point during the assault and arrest, the NYPD officers told Mx. Gonzalez to remove their mask.

172. They were not provided a new mask and were left unmasked around the officers who did not have masks themselves.

173. Plaintiffs were taken to a police van and driven to NYPD Midtown Precinct South.

174. Once they arrived at the precinct, the NYPD officers seized and searched all of Mx. Gonzalez's belongings.

175. Without a warrant, the NYPD attempted to access the cell phone of Mx. Gonzalez.

176. Mx. Gonzalez was photographed and searched.

177. After processing, Mx. Gonzalez was taken to a holding cell where they remained handcuffed for approximately 4-5 hours before being released.

178. The holding cell was dirty and smelled bad, and NYPD members continued to verbally harass the Mx. Gonzalez while they were detained.

179. During this time, Mx. Gonzalez was not offered a phone call, food or water, or medical attention.

180. Mx. Gonzalez asked to use the bathroom several times but was denied access by the NYPD officers.

181. At approximately 3:30-4:30 a.m. on June 2, 2020, Mx. Gonzalez was released from the holding cell.

182. Mx. Gonzalez was not arraigned.

183. The conduct of the Defendants directly and proximately caused Plaintiff to suffer physical and emotional injuries, including, inter alia, wrist pain from uncomfortably tight handcuffs, soreness and bruising from being thrown into the street, and being harassed by police officers.

Plaintiff Miriam Sieradzki's June 1st, 2020 Arrest

184. Plaintiff Miriam Sieradzki is a 26-year-old Brooklyn resident who received their Bachelor's degree from New York University in 2021 and has been working as an educator ever since. Currently, they work as a Teaching Artist and Educator at the Intrepid Museum, a Gallery Attendant and Teaching Assistant at the Swiss Institute and a Farm Educator and Program Assistant at City Growers.

185. At approximately 5:00 p.m. on June 1, 2020, Mx. Sieradzki attended a Black Lives Matter protest in Midtown Manhattan.

186. Mx. Sieradzki was walking on the sidewalk outside of the New York Times Building on 8th Avenue between W 40th Street and W 41st Street.

187. At some point Mx. Sieradzki began recording the conduct of NYPD officers, as alleged above.

188. At no time while they were observing and/or filming these events did was they or the other plaintiffs interfere or obstruct the police officers in the performance of their official duties.

189. At all times they maintained a safe distance from the police officers and were not interfering in any way with any police conduct.

190. Upon noticing that they were being recorded, approximately six NYPD officers approached Plaintiffs and became verbally aggressive, ordering the group to back up and stop filming.

191. None of the officers were wearing masks and were in very close proximity to Mx. Sieradzki during this encounter.

192. At approximately 11:30 p.m., the officers surrounded Mx. Sieradzki and threw them to the ground before arresting them with plastic zip-tie flex-cuffs.

193. An NYPD officer applied the handcuffs to Mx. Sieradzki's wrists very tightly. Mx. Sieradzki voiced their discomfort to the officers, who instead — consistent with informal NYPD policy — ignored these complaints and made mocking jokes in response.

194. Consistent with unwritten policy and practice, members of the NYPD did not adjust the handcuffs despite a Patrol Guide requirement to do so.

195. Consistent with unwritten policy and practice, members of the NYPD did not have tools on hand that even could loosen the handcuffs.

196. Consistent with unwritten policy and practice, the tightening of the handcuffs was punitive and intended to chill filming police and protesting police misconduct.

197. At some point during the assault and arrest, Mx. Sieradzki's mask fell off. They were not provided a new mask and were left unmasked around the officers who did not have masks themselves.

198. Mx. Sieradzki was taken to a police van and driven to NYPD Midtown Precinct South.

199. Once they arrived at the precinct, the NYPD officers seized and searched all of Mx. Sieradzki's belongings.

200. During this time, the NYPD attempted to access the Plaintiff's cell phone without a warrant.

201. Mx. Sieradzki was photographed and searched.

202. After processing, Mx. Sieradzki was taken to a holding cell where they remained handcuffed for approximately 2-3 hours before release.

203. The holding cell was dirty and smelled bad, and NYPD members continued to verbally harass Mx. Sieradzki while they were detained.

204. During this time, Mx. Sieradzki was not offered a phone call, food or water, or medical attention.

205. Mx. Sieradzki asked to use the bathroom several times but was denied access by the NYPD officers.

206. At approximately 2:30-3:30 a.m. on June 2, 2020, Mx. Sieradzki was released from the holding cell.

207. Later that year, Mx. Sieradzki received a letter in the mail notifying them that their case had been dismissed.

208. That dismissal was on grounds consistent with their innocence.

209. The conduct of the Defendants directly and proximately caused Plaintiff to suffer physical and emotional injuries, including, inter alia, wrist pain from uncomfortably tight handcuffs, soreness and bruising from being thrown into the street, and being harassed by police officers.

Judge McMahon's Decision in *In re NY City Policing During Summer 2020 Demonstrations*, 548 F Supp 3d 383, 392 (SDNY 2021) ("*In re Policing*").

210. In the underlying consolidated docket, Judge McMahon issued a thorough decision about the *Monell* and policy claims alleged herein. Plaintiffs include Judge McMahon's

findings because they aptly summarize and distill the lengthy pleadings, and because *In re Policing* is the source of the relevant toll on all the claims here. The relevant, more detailed pleading follows — largely verbatim the same as the pleadings in *In re Policing* — after this summary section.

211. As set out in *In re Policing*, Defendants’ policies and practices were the cause of Plaintiffs’ injuries here.

212. As there, Plaintiffs here “do not purport to allege that the NYPD has a formal, written policy directing officers to violate the constitutional rights of protesters. But Plaintiffs do allege the existence of an official albeit unwritten policy or custom, which can be discerned from (1) a widespread pattern of the complained-of practices that extends back many years; and (2) a persistent failure to train and supervise NYPD officers in the proper policing of protests.” *In re Policing*, 548 F Supp 3d at 400-401.

213. Plaintiffs note that there are: “NGO reports that document accounts of police misconduct at anti-war protests in the early 2000s and during the 2011 Occupy Wall Street demonstrations, targeted at protesters, bystanders, lawyers, legal observers, and journalists alike (*People A.C.* ¶¶ 25-26, 31, *Sierra A.C.* ¶ 9, 127; *Sow A.C.* ¶¶ 423, 426); numerous lawsuits alleging incidences of police brutality against protesters, bystanders, legal observers, and journalists (most of which were settled and some of which are ongoing) (*People A.C.* ¶ 32, *Sow A.C.* ¶¶ 428-29, *Sierra A.C.* ¶¶ 143-149); thousands of Civilian Complaint Review Board (“CCRB”) complaints regarding the NYPD’s response to the protests that took place between May 28 and June 20, 2020 alone, as well as hundreds more dating back to 2003 (*Payne A.C.* ¶ 92, *People A.C.* ¶¶ 25, 34; *Sow A.C.* ¶ 120); the NYPD’s decision to deploy officers who were the subjects of such lawsuits and CCRB complaints to the BLM protests as part of the NYPD’s Strategic Response Group (“SRG”) (*Sow A.C.* [**30] ¶¶ 451-55); NYAG, Human Rights Watch,

Corporation Counsel and Department of Investigation ("DOI") investigations and reports documenting the police response to the BLM protests and protests past (*Payne* A.C. ¶¶ 95-106, *People* A.C. ¶¶ 73-97, 106-07, 276-97, *Sierra* A.C. ¶ 147; *Wood* A.C. ¶ 176; *Sow* A.C. ¶¶ 7, 120)⁵; and, of course, the individual incidents alleged in the complaints” in *In re Policing*, here, and in all the follow on cases from 2020 (including the more than 1,500 incidents involved in the certified classes in *Sow* and *Sierra*). *In re Policing*, 548 F.Supp. 3d at 401.

214. As further alleged below and in the *In re Policing* complaints, “there exists a widespread practice of trying to control crowds at protests — notably those with political overtones, which plainly implicated Plaintiffs' First Amendment rights — by employing excessive force (whether by baton or bicycle is irrelevant) and by making mass arrests without probable cause. *In re Policing*, 548 F Supp 3d at 402.

215. “NYPD kettled protesters to prevent them from dispersing at a significant number of demonstrations that occurred during the summer and fall of 2020 — including on six separate occasions between May 28 and June 4, 2020 alone — all of which led to mass arrests without probable cause.” *Id.* at 402.

216. There were “additional instances of kettling that took place as long ago as 2003 and 2004 during large-scale protests,” as detailed in reports by the DOI and Human Rights Watch, both of which highlighted the NYPD's unwarranted use of this tactic.” *Id.*

217. During the protests at issue, there were extensive “specific instances of other practices — perfectly permissible police practices in the right context, such as the use of batons, bikes, and pepper spray — in an impermissible manner and/or for impermissible purposes during the BLM protests.” *Id.*

218. In sum, “(1) the police had encountered numerous similar protests in years past, (2) as a result, the policymaker defendants had to know to a moral certainty that the BLM protests would result in certain types of behavior by the protesters that were likely to lead to certain types of responses by the police; (3) there would be difficult policing decisions to make in trying to keep the protests under control without violating the protesters' First Amendment rights; (4) training police officers to deal with crowd control in these specific situations could make it easier for them to make the right decisions; and (5) making the wrong decision (i.e., by employing too much force) could result in depriving protesters of their constitutional rights. Indeed, the essence of the deliberate indifference allegations in the complaint is that these situations arise repeatedly in New York City, yet the NYPD — despite years of litigation and complaints involving police behavior at mass political protests — still has not come up with a way to train its officers to control crowds without violating constitutional rights.” *Id.* at 403.

219. Decisionmakers also ratified the policies. For example, “after an NYPD truck drove into a crowd of protesters, Mayor de Blasio stated on May 30, 2020, ‘I do believe the NYPD has acted appropriately.’ (*Payne* A.C. ¶ 48.) On May 31, 2020, Commissioner Shea tweeted, ‘In no small way, I want you to know that I'm extremely proud of the way you've comported yourselves in the face of such persistent danger.’ (*Payne* A.C. ¶ 49.) And after the Mott Haven protest on June 4, 2020, Commissioner Shea publicly stated that the NYPD ‘had a plan which was executed nearly flawlessly’ (*People* A.C. ¶ 387, *Wood* A.C. ¶ 7, *Sow* A.C. ¶ 187, *Payne* A.C. ¶ 69.)” *Id.* at 405.

220. Likewise, there are “numerous instances of the NYPD's ignoring CCRB disciplinary recommendations following complaints of police misconduct. (*People* A.C. ¶¶ 34-36.) Notably, they allege that the NYPD failed to discipline then-Deputy Chief Monahan after he

directed the use of force and mass arrests without probable cause to subdue protesters at the 2004 RNC protest; instead, he was eventually promoted to Chief of Department, and in that capacity directed the use of the same strategies against the Mott Haven protesters on June 4, 2020. (*People* A.C. ¶ 29; *Wood* A.C. ¶¶ 114-15.) With respect to the BLM protests, they allege that at most, three officers have been disciplined for their actions — and none for their actions during the Mott Haven protest — a shockingly low number given the volume of allegations of police misconduct throughout the BLM protests.” *Id.* at 405.

The NYPD’s History of Mishandling Certain Protests

221. The extensive deprivations of constitutional rights suffered by Plaintiffs and others during the 2020 protests are part of the NYPD’s long history of aggressive and unconstitutional policing of certain First Amendment-protected activities going back many years, including, *inter alia*, protests denouncing the murder of Amadou Diallo in 1999, as well as protests against the World Economic Forum (the “WEF”) in 2002, the Iraq War in 2003, the Republican National Convention (“RNC”) in 2004, the Occupy Wall Street (“OWS”) protests in 2011 and 2012, and many other protests since, including Black Lives Matter and anti-police brutality protests.

222. The NYPD response to the protests in New York City the summer of 2020 was in line with its history of violent and unconstitutional responses to past protests challenging police conduct in New York City, including its treatment of certain First Amendment assemblies with demoralizing and brutal shows of force, rather than genuine efforts to facilitate protesters’ protected First Amendment activity.

223. For example, the NYPD met protests following the start of the Iraq War in 2003 with mass arrests, excessive force, use of pepper spray, riding horses into crowds and batons strikes

to disperse protestors, and kettling to move protestors from specific locations to effectuate mass arrests.³⁵

224. The next year, during the police “Operation Overlord II” operation in response to the Republican National Convention in 2004, NYPD members treated protestors to similar uses of kettling tactics, excessive force and mass arrests, and excessive and unreasonable detention.³⁶

225. The NYPD continued to employ similar mass arrest and excessive force tactics during a years-long crackdown on Critical Mass bicycle rides beginning in 2004.³⁷

226. Similarly, during the Occupy Wall Street (“OWS”) protests in 2011, the NYPD used excessive force against protestors, bystanders, and National Lawyers Guild – New York City Chapter Legal Observers, as well as kettling tactics to move protestors or initiate mass arrests.³⁸

227. Additionally, Defendants have employed the same tactics and practices against Black Lives Matter, police accountability, and other, similar protests, over the intervening years.

228. Following NYPD conduct during these and other protests, the City of New York and the NYPD and its members have been sued repeatedly by protestors who alleged that they had been unlawfully detained, kettled, arrested, subjected to mass arrest, unreasonable and prolonged detentions and violations of their First Amendment and other, related rights, much in the same manner as have the Plaintiffs in this case.

229. In many of these cases Defendants employed tactics developed and modified over the course of many years by Defendants Shea, Monahan, and their predecessors and by other defendant City policymakers at and in connection with other demonstrations in the City dating

³⁵ See, e.g., N.Y. Civil Liberties Union, *Arresting Protest* (2003), available at https://www.nyclu.org/sites/default/files/nyclu_arresting_protest.pdf.

³⁶ See, e.g., N.Y. Civil Liberties Union, *Rights and Wrongs at the RNC* (2005), available at https://www.nyclu.org/sites/default/files/publications/nyclu_pub_rights_wrongs_rnc.pdf.

³⁷ See, e.g., *Callaghan v. City of New York*, 07 Civ. 9611 (PKC)(JLC) (S.D.N.Y.).

³⁸ See *People of the State of New York v. City of New York et al.*, 21-cv-0322, Dkt. No. 1 at ¶ 26 (S.D.N.Y.).

back to around 2000 and continuing through the present, including the policies, practices, and customs complained of herein, and also described and litigated in the following cases:

- a. *Mandal v. City of New York*, 02-cv-1234 (WHP)(FM) (S.D.N.Y.) and related cases challenging NYPD's written and unwritten policies and practices enacted after the police shooting of Amadou Diallo in 1999 and formalized in writing as early as 2001. As a result of these policies, the NYPD began detaining and fully processing people arrested for non-criminal violations who were otherwise eligible to be processed and released with Desk Appearance Tickets ("DATs"). *See, e.g., "Mandal I,"* No. 02-cv-1234 (WHP), 02-cv-1367 (WHP), 02-cv-6537 (WHP), 2006 WL 2950235, at *4-7 (S.D.N.Y. Oct. 17, 2006) (denying summary judgment on plaintiffs' Fourteenth Amendment Equal Protection and First Amendment-based claims that the policies "constituted facial violations of [plaintiffs'] First Amendment rights because they were denied DATs or summonses based on the fact that they participated in demonstrations"); *Mandal v. City of New York ("Mandal II")*, No. 02-cv-1234 (WHP), 02-cv-1367 (WHP), 2007 WL 3376897, at *2 (S.D.N.Y. Nov. 13, 2007) ("*Mandal II*") (noting that approximately 38 *Mandal* plaintiffs prevailed at trial on claims that "the City had an unconstitutional written policy of denying persons arrested at demonstrations individual consideration for summonses and DATs");
- b. *Burley v. City of New York*, 03-cv-2915 (WHP)(FM) 2005 WL 668789 (S.D.N.Y. March 23, 2005) (class action arising from mass arrests of over 200 demonstrators during 2002 WEF in New York City challenging, *inter alia*, (1) NYPD policy of detaining perceived protesters who were otherwise eligible to be released earlier with DATs for excessive periods of time and denying them consideration for DAT release on the grounds of their perceived participation in protests and (2) policy and practice of using plastic flex cuffs as unreasonable and excessive because of the manner in which the handcuffs were applied and the length of time for plaintiffs were handcuffed);
- c. *Allen v. City of New York*, 466 F. Supp. 2d 545, 546 (S.D.N.Y. 2006) (challenging mass arrests made in February 2002 related to the WEF alleging, *inter alia*, that the protestors remained on the sidewalk, walking two abreast and followed all rules of protesting, yet Executive Officers including Defendant Monahan, arrested them and "the police deliberately held [protesters] in custody for an unnecessarily long period of time in order to delay their arraignment in Criminal Court";
- d. *Haus v. City of New York*, 03-cv-4915 (RWS)(MHD) 2006 WL 1148680, *1 (S.D.N.Y. April 24, 2006) (class action challenging arrests, detentions, and prosecutions of around 300 people in connection with February 15, 2003 anti-war protests, alleging that arrests were made without probable cause and pursuant to Department directive to "engage in pre-emptive mass arrests and to subject arrestees to delayed and arduous post-arrest processing." *See also Larsen v. City of New York, et al.*, 04-cv-0665 (RWS) (S.D.N.Y.);

- e. *Kunstler v. City of New York*, 04-cv-1145 (RWS)(MHD) (S.D.N.Y.) and other related cases arising from alleged false and retaliatory arrests in connection with police responses to protests on April 7, 2003, raising *Monell* and other claims similar and related to the policies and practices complained of herein such as encircling protesters, striking them with nightsticks, and using extremely tight plastic handcuffs in their arrest;
- f. *MacNamara v. City of New York*, 04-cv-9216 (RJS)(JCF) (S.D.N.Y.) (including the Second Amended Class Action Complaint, Dkt. No. 200-2), *Abdell. v. City of New York*, 05-cv-8453 (RJS)(JCF) (S.D.N.Y.), *Schiller. v. City of New York*, 04-cv-7922 (RJS) (JCF) (S.D.N.Y.), *Dinler v. City of New York*, 04-cv-7921 (RJS)(JCS) (S.D.N.Y.), *Kyne v. Wolfowitz*, 06-cv-2041 (RJS)(JCF) (S.D.N.Y.) (including the Second Amended Complaint, Dkt. No. 18), and the dozens of other cases consolidated for discovery purposes in the S.D.N.Y. arising from arrests made, and policies related to, the RNC in New York City in 2004. *See, e.g., Schiller*, No. 04-cv-7922 (RJS)(JCF), 2008 WL 200021 at *2-5 (S.D.N.Y. Jan. 23, 2008) (noting the City’s consent to amendment of complaints in RNC cases to add, *inter alia*, “constitutional challenges to the defendants’ alleged practice of detaining . . . all persons in connection with the RNC . . . no matter how minor the infraction, rather than issuing summonses on the street”); *MacNamara v. City of New York*, 275 F.R.D. 125, 154 (S.D.N.Y. 2011) (certifying six “mass arrest subclasses” as well as an “Excessive Detention Class” comprised of all RNC arrestees who were processed pursuant to the RNC Mass Arrest Processing Plan and a “Conditions of Confinement Class, comprising all RNC arrestees who were handcuffed with plastic flex cuffs[.]”); *Dinler*, No. 04-cv-7921 (RJS)(JCF), 2012 WL 4513352, at *13-15 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 30, 2012) (granting plaintiffs’ motions for summary judgment on their false arrest claims related to hundreds of people mass arrested at 2004 RNC in connection with a War Resisters League march and denying defendants’ cross-motion on false arrest claims);
- g. *Callaghan v. City of New York*, 07-cv-9611 (PKC)(JLC) (S.D.N.Y.) (including the Third Amended Complaint, Dkt. No. 14) (multi-plaintiff litigation challenging mass arrest policies, practices, and incidents related to post-2004 RNC Critical Mass crackdown spanning several years, pleading *Monell* claims virtually identical to the core *Monell* claims pleaded herein));
- h. *Osterhoudt v. City of New York, et al.*, No. 10-cv-3173 (RJC)(RML), 2012 WL 4481927, at *1-2, (E.D.N.Y. Sept. 27, 2012) (and the Second Amended Complaint and Demand for Jury Trial, Dkt. No. 22) (denying defendants’ motion to dismiss *Monell* claims where plaintiff, who was arrested on during mass arrest on election night in November 2008, cited other lawsuits against the City for mass arrests at Critical Mass bike rides, the 2004 RNC, and the WEF including “a number of complaints alleging that the NYPD conducted mass arrests at demonstrations and in crowd control situations, plausibly alleging a widespread departmental policy of arresting political demonstrators without determining probable cause on an

individual basis”);

- i. Despite (then-Mayor Michael Bloomberg’s recognition that, “the majority of the [OWS] protesters have been peaceful and responsible,”³⁹ there were more than ninety civil rights actions filed in the S.D.N.Y. arising from NYPD OWS arrests and related policies, including, but not limited to, the cases listed in *Marisa Holmes v. City of New York, et al.*, 14-cv-5253 (LTS) (S.D.N.Y.) (Dkt. No. 13 ¶ 89) (listing by caption and docket numbers of many OWS-related cases as of March 13, 2015). Some of those cases resulted in judgments and many resulted in substantial settlements prior to trial including *Gerskovich v. Iocco*, 15-cv-7280 (S.D.N.Y. Berman, J.) that settled for \$256,000 prior to trial, and which complaint had a similar failure to train Monell claim that had been sustained through Defense Rule 12 and Rule 56 motions;
- j. In *Peat v. City of New York*, No. 12-cv-08230 (S.D.N.Y.), fifteen OWS plaintiffs arrested on January 1, 2012, on the sidewalk in the East Village settled a case with Defendant City of New York for \$598,000. The settled complaint alleged that plaintiffs were peacefully and lawfully protesting when executive members of the NYPD blocked their path on the sidewalk,⁴⁰ encircled them on three sides and a building line on the fourth side. The NYPD made dispersal announcements without providing sufficient time or a path of egress as members of the scooter task force blocked the protesters path of egress;
- k. Other OWS-related cases settled after discovery as they awaited trial, including two cases involving failure to train claims similar to those at issue in this case: *Packard v. City of New York* 15-cv-7130 (S.D.N.Y.) (AT) (settled for \$1,030,000) and *Case v. City of New York*, 14-cv-9148 (S.D.N.Y.) (AT);
- l. The Plaintiffs in *Case, et al. v. City of New York, et al.*, 14-cv-9148 (AT)(BCM) were arrested at an Occupy Wall Street protest and subjected to certain NYPD large-scale arrest processing rather than being released on the street with a summons as a result, including *Monell* claims with much in common with many of those raised herein. *See Case v City of NY*, 233 F. Supp. 3d 372 (SDNY 2017); 408 F.Supp.3d 313 (SDNY 2019);
- m. The Union Square litigations related to the mass arrests that occurred in and around Union Square Park on September 24, 2011, alleged similar NYPD misconduct that is alleged in this pleading, including, failure to provide reasonable dispersal orders and opportunity to disperse, unnecessary and excessive force used on protesters and overall efforts of the NYPD to deter and demoralize protesters. Nearly all of

³⁹ Michael Bloomberg, *Michael Bloomberg’s Statement on the Zuccotti Park Clearance*, The Guardian (Nov. 15, 2011, 8:39 EST), <http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2011/nov/15/michael-bloomberg-statement-zuccotti-park>.

⁴⁰ In March and April 2012, NYCLU issued Free Speech Threat Assessments detailing the NYPD’s restriction on protester activity and engaging in a manner to obstruct protester’s ability to engage in First Amendment activity and identified how executive “supervising officers, at random and without warning, pointed to protesters they wanted arrested for disorderly conduct, unreasonable noise, resisting arrest and obstructing governmental administration.” <https://www.nyclu.org/en/nyc-free-speech-threat-assessment>.

these cases include multiple plaintiffs and were all settled by the City of New York, including *Clarke v. NYC*, 13-cv-(RWS); *Crisp v. NYC*, 12-cv-5482(RWS); *Dedrick v. NYC*, 12-cv-7165(RWS); *Dierken v. NYC*, 12-cv-7462(RWS); *Elliot v. NYC*, 12-cv-992(RWS); and *Hanlin v. NYC*, 12-cv-5844(RWS);

- n. Those cases OWS related cases referenced herein, *Gerskovich*, *Packard*, *Case*, *Peat*, the Union Square Litigations, as well as several other OWS-related cases, included failure to train *Monell* claims concerning protest activity that are similar to the *Monell* claims in this litigation;
- o. The incidents discussed in the 2003 NYCLU special report created by the NYCLU in the wake of the February 15, 2003 antiwar demonstration, titled *Arresting Protest*, published April 2003, available at https://www.nyclu.org/sites/default/files/publications/nyclu_pub_arresting_protest.pdf;
- p. The incidents discussed in the 2005 NYCLU special report created by the NYCLU in the wake of protests at the RNC, titled *Rights and Wrongs at the RNC*, published in 2005, available at https://www.nyclu.org/sites/default/files/publications/nyclu_pub_rights_wrongs_rnc.pdf;
- q. The incidents discussed in the research compiled by The Global Justice Clinic at the New York University School of Law and the Walter Leitner International Human Rights Clinic at the Leitner Center for International Law and Justice at Fordham Law School in their publication titled *Suppressing Protest: Human Rights Violations in the U.S. Response to Occupy Wall Street*, published July 25, 2015, available at <http://hrp.law.harvard.edu/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/suppressing-protest-2.pdf>; and
- r. *Edrei v. City of New York*, 16-cv-01652 (JMF)(BCM) (challenging NYPD uses of Long Range Acoustic Device (“LRAD”) against perceived “group” for crowd control purposes, including *Monell* allegations challenging many of the same policies and practices herein, see, e.g., First Amended Complaint at Paragraph 415).

The NYPD’s Failure to Train Regarding Protest Policing

230. Since at least the 1990s, the NYPD has failed to appropriately train its officers on the proper handling of First Amendment assemblies, despite being on notice of serious constitutional deficiencies in their existing training.

231. In fact, the NYPD's core training related to protest response to this day is based on crowd management and disorder control tactics for policing large-scale civil disorder and riots.

232. In 1997, the NYPD's Disorder Control Unit ("DCU") created the "Disorder Control Guidelines."

233. Upon information and belief, to this day, that document forms the core the NYPD protest response-related training.

234. The Disorder Control Guidelines treat disorders as military engagements and copies military tactics and focus on tactics designed to *deter, disperse, and demoralize* groups, including by staging overwhelming presence and force at protest activity, as well as making early and "pro-active" arrests, and mass arrests, using disorder control formations, encirclement or kettling, and other, similar tactics.

235. Upon information and belief, the core NYPD training, based on the Disorder Control Guidelines, focuses on the use of such tactics to – using the trainings' terminology – "disperse and demoralize" protesters.

236. These disperse and demoralize tactics and trainings have persisted through the present as exemplified by the experiences of the Named Plaintiffs and Class Members in this case.

237. Upon information and belief, Disorder Control Guidelines were never meant to be guidelines for the policing of lawful First Amendment assemblies such as demonstrations – only for large-scale civil disorder such as riots.

238. However, neither the Disorder Control Guidelines, nor, upon information and belief, any related NYPD training, contain meaningful direction on the core First, Fourth, or Fourteenth Amendment principles that must guide constitutional policing of First Amendment assemblies.

239. On information and belief, there was, and is, virtually no NYPD training—and certainly no *meaningful* NYPD training—focusing on how to utilize the tactics described in the Disorder Control Guidelines without infringing on the constitutional rights of protesters, such as how to make probable cause determinations or the requirements of providing an alternative avenue of protest, meaningful time and a path of egress when issuing a dispersal order, and the like.

240. Defendants’ failures to train, which led to violations of Plaintiffs’ rights in this case, include, *inter alia*, the following:

- a. The failure to provide constitutionally meaningful dispersal orders and opportunities to disperse or other, similar fair warning prior to using force or taking other enforcement action, including, for example, the manner in which to inform demonstrators they must move or disperse, how many warnings to give before taking enforcement action, the length of time to be given in order to provide a meaningful opportunity to comply, and the like;
- b. The failure to make clear the need for individualized probable cause to arrest in a protest context;
- c. The need failure to provide training on the need for fair warning and a meaningful opportunity to comply with police directions as a prerequisite for probable cause to arrest for a Curfew Order violation;
- d. The failure to provide training on the use of reasonable and proportionate force in connecting with policing First Amendment assemblies;
- e. The failure to provide training on the need for, or tactics regarding, escort and facilitation of First Amendment activities, and instead focuses almost exclusively on tactics designed to “disperse and demoralize” protesters;
- f. The failure to provide training on the proper application and removal of flex-cuffs, including how to measure the appropriate tension on flex cuffs; how to assess the need to remove flex-cuffs; how long flex-cuffs may be worn before a significant risk of nerve damage develops; the safest types of flex-cuffs to use (for example, flex-cuffs with a double-locking feature and padding); the safest types of removal equipment to use and how to use removal equipment properly so as not to accidentally tighten flex-cuffs further in the process of removal; and other topics related to the use of flex-cuffs; and
- g. The failure to provide training on the importance and need for NYPD members to wear masks during the COVID-19 pandemic, to provide masks for arrestees, and

to allow arrestees to engage in mask-wearing, social distancing, handwashing, and other, similar safety measures in light of the COVID-19 pandemic.

241. Although many of the above problems with the NYPD's training are endemic and cut across all of the relevant NYPD training, at present, Defendant City has a policy and practice of deploying one particularly problematic, inadequately trained, poorly supervised and disciplined group of NYPD members: the NYPD's Strategic Response Group ("SRG").

242. The SRG, deployed around the City at protests in 2020 including those that are the subject of this lawsuit, was created in 2015 as a specialized unit tasked with responding to disorder-causing events and to conduct counter-terrorism operations.

243. The SRG has a unit in each of the five boroughs and the DCU has now been incorporated into the SRG.

244. In response to the public's skepticism that the SRG would be used to crack down on protests, then-Chief of Department James O'Neill stated: "They will not be involved in handling protests and demonstrations. They'll have no role in protests. Their response is single-fold. They'll be doing counter-terror work. They'll be assigned to different posts throughout the city."⁴¹

245. However, since 2015, the SRG has been regularly deployed at protests, including those in 2020 related to the present lawsuit.

246. Many SRG members, including many of those deployed to the protests in 2020 that are the subject of this lawsuit, have histories of engaging in the kinds of misconduct complained of herein, documented among other places, by CCRB complaints, and in numerous lawsuits.⁴²

247. SRG members are meant to have additional DCU training.

⁴¹ Ben Yakas, *NYPD: Fine, Maybe We Won't Police Protests With Machine Guns*, Gothamist, Jan. 30, 2015, available at <https://gothamist.com/news/nypd-fine-maybe-we-wont-police-protests-with-machine-guns>.

⁴² Ali Winston, *NYPD Unit At Center Of Protest Policing Has Dozens Of Officers With Long Misconduct Histories*, The Appeal, Oct. 15, 2020, available at <https://theappeal.org/nypd-srg-misconduct/>.

248. Upon information and belief, that additional DCU training is principally modelled on the core principles and tactics in the Disorder Control Guidelines.

249. However, many of the officers deployed to respond to the protests in 2020 did not even receive *that* training, which was supposedly required of them.

250. As a result, as noted in the OCC Report, “for a majority of the officers who were assigned to the George Floyd protests, their training on policing protests was limited to what they had received as recruits in the Academy.”⁴³

251. Between at least 2004 and the present, the NYPD’s mass arrest and violent crowd control and protest policing tactics have been on full display in the streets of New York City; the subjects of unfavorable coverage in the media, including coverage explicitly showing video evidence of NYPD members engaging in uses of excessive force in connection with crowd control while policing protests; documented in complaints to the Civilian Complaint Review Board and other agencies; as well as the litigations discussed above, which have cost the city tens of millions of dollars in judgments and settlements.

252. Indeed, in connection with the 2002 World Economic Forum and the 2004 RNC policing operations, NYPD supervisors – including DCU supervisors charged with designing and implementing NYPD protest policing-related policies and related training – routinely created “after action reports” that documented and critiqued NYPD plans for and responses to protest activities.

253. For example, in a March 17, 2006 *New York Times* article that was published while discovery about related policies and practices was ongoing in the 2004 RNC litigations, “Police Memos Say Arrest Tactics Calmed Protest,” Jim Dwyer reported on the revelation of 2002 WEF

⁴³ OCC Report at 37.

after-action reports in then-ongoing litigation, *Allen v. City of New York*, 03-cv-2829 (KMW) (GWG) (SDNY).⁴⁴

254. Those reports praised employing militarized tactics such as the “staging of massive amounts” of officers in riot gear including riot helmets and militarized “equipment” such as armored vehicles, prisoner wagons, and buses in view of demonstrations in order to “cause them to be alarmed” and as a “deterrent” as well as the use of “proactive” arrests in order to have a “powerful psychological effect” on protesters.

255. After the 2002 WEF after-action reports were disclosed in *Allen* and the 2004 RNC-related after-action reports were disclosed in the RNC litigations, and some of them were made public as a result, upon information and belief, rather than continuing to create such reports frankly documenting and assessing the NYPD’s protest policing-related policies and tactics, the NYPD opted to stop creating such records.

256. For example, according to the Corporation Counsel’s report, NYPD records do not show any protest-related after action reviews undertaken between the 2004 Republican National Convention until the events of the George Floyd protests.

257. Nevertheless, upon information and belief, at all times relevant herein, Defendants de Blasio, Shea, Monahan, and other defendant City policymakers, routinely received reports regarding arrests made in connection with First Amendment assemblies, including through internal reports such as Unusual Occurrence Reports; Mass Arrest Reports including data tracking arrestees, the length of time it took them to go through the system, whether they were released with a summons or DAT, their proposed arrest charges, and other information related to the status and/or dispositions of the cases; internal critiques from supervisors and other officers involved in

⁴⁴ Jim Dwyer, “Police Memos Say Arrest Tactics Calmed Protest,” N.Y. Times, March 17, 2006, available at <https://www.nytimes.com/2006/03/17/nyregion/police-memos-say-arrest-tactics-calmed-protest.html>.

mass arrests related to police actions taken in relation to an event; and/or other reports including information arrests, use of force protest arrest processing, and/or related prosecutions.

258. Despite the wealth of evidence of NYPD members' historical brutality against protesters, Defendant City has ignored, and/or failed to utilize, relevant information, including information gleaned from reports and lawsuits, as well as other data points, to identify deficiencies in NYPD training as it relates to constitutionally compliant protest policing.

259. For example, in a deposition in *Packard v. City of New York*, 15-cv-7130 (S.D.N.Y.) (AT), a witness for the City of New York testified that in regard to protest police training it did not review (i) decline to prosecute decisions, (ii) conviction conversion rates or (iii) allegations and settlements in lawsuits relating to protest.

260. As another example from the same deposition, Defendant City apparently does not take allegations in lawsuits filed by protesters claiming they were falsely arrested during protests into account in considering its protest policing-related policies and training, in effect taking the position that there is nothing to be learned from lawsuits and settlements.

261. For example, in a 2017 deposition, a Fed. R. Civ. P. 30(b)(6) witness designated to testify on sidewalk policy protesting, dispersal orders, and training on probable cause standards for crimes commonly charged in protest policing by the Defendant City could identify no impact that litigation against Defendant City between 2000 and 2011 had on Defendant City's relevant policies, practices, customs, or NYPD training.

262. Relatedly, according to the Corporation Counsel, "the NYPD does not demonstrate a consistent commitment to reviewing and responding to external critiques regarding the policing of protests."⁴⁵

⁴⁵ OCC Report at 2, 30.

263. At bottom, the NYPD's near-exclusive focus on deterring, dispersing, and demoralizing in trainings related to policing protests, coupled with the failure to train on specific, relevant aspects of constitutional policing of protests, let alone how to encourage or facilitate protests—despite having received clear notice that NYPD policing of protests has caused the systemic violations of protesters' constitutional rights for years—demonstrates both a history and a policy, of disregard for the First Amendment, Fourth Amendment, Fourteenth Amendment, and other, related rights of Plaintiffs and other similarly injured protesters.

**The NYPD's Policy and/or Practice
of Using Excessive Force to Control the Speech of Protestors**

264. Defendants used types and levels of force that were excessive and unnecessary force against the Plaintiffs and other similarly situated protestors.

265. In many cases, those uses of force were in contravention of, or inconsistent with, related, written NYPD policies and/or training.

266. In many cases, Defendants failed to document, and/or require that fellow Defendants and/or other fellow officers document, uses of force in accordance with related NYPD policies and/or training.

267. In many cases, Defendants used force against Plaintiffs based on their position in or proximity to a perceived group, without first having given the perceived group clearly communicated prior notice as well as a meaningful opportunity to comply with police orders and/or dissociate with the perceived group.

268. In many cases, Defendants used types of force, such as deploying pepper spray, that they knew, or should have known, would impact numerous people at one time, and/or cause lasting pain, suffering, and/or injury, without making individualized or otherwise appropriate

determinations about whether those uses of force were necessary, justified, or reasonable under the circumstances.

269. Additionally, Plaintiffs and others arrested at the protests that are the subject of this litigation were handcuffed with their wrists together and their hands behind their back with plastic flex-cuffs.

270. In many cases, Plaintiffs and/or other arrestees complained about the fact that their flex-cuffs were too tight and/or causing them injury.

271. Specifically, because they were arrested at a protest, Plaintiffs were subjected to flex-cuffing pursuant to Defendants' Protest Arrest Processing Policies, in connection with which Defendant City did not supply Defendants with enough of cutting tools with which to loosen or remove flex-cuffs, or *any* flex-cuff pads, which are designed to prevent the very types of injuries Plaintiffs and other arrestees suffered as a result of having flex-cuffs applied to them.

272. It was no secret to Defendants that using flex-cuffs to restrain protesters—including without providing adequate numbers of cutting tools or any protective padding—would result in injuries to protesters, of the sort that appropriate policies, training, and/or supervision would have avoided.

273. For example, *Burley v. City of New York*, 03-cv-2915 (WHP)(FM) 2005 WL 668789 (S.D.N.Y. March 23, 2005) was a class action arising from mass arrests of over 200 demonstrators during 2002 WEF in New York City challenging, *inter alia*, the NYPD's then-policy and practice of using plastic flex cuffs as "unreasonable and excessive because of the manner in which the handcuffs were applied and the length of time for plaintiffs were handcuffed."

274. Plaintiffs in *Kunstler v. City of New York*, 04-cv-1145 (RWS)(MHD) (S.D.N.Y.) and other related cases arising from alleged false and retaliatory arrests in connection with police

responses to protests on April 7, 2003, also raised *Monell* claims around NYPD members' use of extremely tight, plastic handcuffs.

275. Additionally, in *MacNamara v. City of New York*, 04-cv-9216 (RJS)(JCF) (S.D.N.Y.), the Court certified a "Conditions of Confinement Class, comprising all RNC arrestees who were handcuffed with plastic flex cuffs." *See MacNamara v. City of New York*, 275 F.R.D. 125, 154 (S.D.N.Y. 2011).

276. Those cases, and many others, challenged the City's and NYPD's policies and practices regarding the use of flex-cuffs to restrain protesters, and put the Defendants in this case on notice of the

277. Relatedly, the DOI Report found, "When voicing those concerns to their arresting officers or other officers in the area, arrestees were told that the officers lacked the necessary equipment to remove the flex-cuffs. Arrestees therefore had to wait, oftentimes for long periods, until they got to their respective arrest processing center so that flex-cuffs could be removed."⁴⁶

**Defendants' Policies and Practices
Regarding Arrests—including Mass Arrests—Without Fair Warning**

278. In many cases, Defendants seized Plaintiffs based on the perception that they were part of a perceived group, without having made an individualized determination that there was probable cause to arrest the Plaintiff in question based on their own, individual conduct, as opposed to the perceived "group conduct."

279. In many cases, Defendants failed to give constitutionally meaningful and adequate dispersal orders and meaningful opportunities to disperse prior to making arrests where such notice and opportunity were required.

⁴⁶ *See, e.g.*, DOI Report at 42. *See also*, AG Report at 29 ("Officers kept the [flex-cuffs] on their wrists even after they were placed in cells, which, for some, cut off their circulation or caused other injuries to their wrists, including cuts and nerve damage.").

280. For example, with respect to Plaintiffs who were arrested in connection with perceived violations of Defendant de Blasio’s Curfew Orders, or for perceived violations of New York Penal Law § 240.20(6) (Disorderly Conduct – Failure to Obey Lawful Dispersal Order), Defendants failed to give constitutionally meaningful and adequate dispersal orders and meaningful opportunities to disperse prior to making such arrests, and/or ensure that each such arrested Plaintiff had the state of mind required for such arrest.

281. With respect to Defendant de Blasio’s Curfew Orders, the plain language of Defendant de Blasio’s Curfew Orders required both (a) a knowing violation of the Executive Order prior to any arrest *and* (b) that any arrest could only follow a dispersal order, a meaningful opportunity to disperse, and a person’s refusal to comply with the order.

282. As pleaded elsewhere herein, Defendants enforced the Curfew Orders by arresting Plaintiffs and other protesters without first ensuring that they had been given dispersal orders, meaningful opportunities to disperse, and refused to comply, under circumstances in which they had not ensured that arrestees had knowingly violated the Curfew Orders.

283. That enforcement was consistent with official NYPD policy.

284. For example, in a September 16, 2020 letter from NYPD Deputy Commissioner of Legal Matters Ernest F. Hart to Ida Sawyer, Acting Crisis and Conflict Director, Human Rights Watch,⁴⁷ Deputy Commissioner Hart stated that officers who merely “observed individuals who were not essential workers in public...[t]hat observation provided officers with probable cause to take, at a minimum, enforcement for Administrative Code § 3-108, Violating a Mayoral Executive Order, a ‘B’ Misdemeanor.”

⁴⁷ Available at https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/media_2020/09/Annex%20II_0.pdf.

285. Additionally, in many cases, Defendants enforced other provisions of New York law against Plaintiffs and other perceived protesters without probable cause and/or without first having given constitutionally meaningful and adequate dispersal orders and meaningful opportunities to disperse prior to making such arrests.

286. For example, with respect to Plaintiffs who were arrested in connection with perceived violations of P.L. § 240.20(5) (Disorderly Conduct – Blocking Pedestrian or Vehicular Traffic), Defendants failed to ensure that each such arrested Plaintiff had caused a criminally significant blockage of traffic, and/or to ensure that each such arrested Plaintiff had the state of mind required for such arrest.

287. By way of further example, with respect to Plaintiffs who were arrested in connection with perceived violations of New York Vehicle and Traffic Law § 1156(a) (Pedestrians on Roadway), Defendants failed to ensure that each such arrested Plaintiff had notice that they were allegedly violating the law by walking along and/or upon a roadway and/or a meaningful opportunity to conform their conduct to the law in order to avoid being arrested.

288. Defendants enforced provisions of New York law against Plaintiffs that Defendants typically exercise their discretion not to enforce, or not to make arrests in connection with – for example, VTL § 1156(a), which involves walking along or upon a roadway when an adjacent and usable sidewalk is available – the equivalent of jaywalking, an everyday offense that Defendants all but ignore in the City.

289. In many cases, Defendants employed a crowd control tactic in which Defendants pushed and/or corralled and/or otherwise physically trapped perceived groups including Plaintiffs and other perceived protesters, including by kettling, without first having given Plaintiffs and the others so pushed and/or corralled and/or trapped meaningful notice and an opportunity to disperse

or otherwise change their conduct in order to avoid being so pushed and/or corralled and/or trapped.

290. Plaintiffs amount an as-applied, First Amendment-based challenges to the application of NYC Administrative Code § 3-108; PL §§ 240.20(5) and/or 240.20(6); and/or VTL § 1156(a) to their conduct and the events leading up to their arrests, as well as to their related charging and/or prosecutions.

Defendants' Protest Arrest Processing Policies and Practices

291. Beyond that, in many cases, Defendants arrested Plaintiffs for alleged offenses which New York Criminal Procedure Law § 150.20 required them to grant Plaintiffs summonses on the street in lieu of a fuller or lengthier detention; and/or in connection with which, under the NYPD policies and practices that are applied in non-protest contexts, arrestees are taken directly to a nearby local precinct, and released in an average of between around two and four hours with a summons.

292. However, because Defendants arrested Plaintiffs and other arrestees in connection with a protest, Defendants subjected them to Defendants' Protest Arrest Processing Policies, which involved, among other components, placing Plaintiffs and other arrestees in flex-cuffs and removing them from the street to a centralized arrest processing location such as a Mass Arrest Processing Center ("MAPC"), where Defendants subject them to large-scale arrest processing procedures and Mass Arrest Processing Plan ("MAPP") rather than issuing them summonses, and releasing them from custody, on the street.

293. Additionally, as a result, instead of detaining Plaintiffs and other arrestees for a relatively brief period of time on the street, issuing them summonses, and releasing them, Defendants subjected Plaintiffs to flex-cuffing as well as unreasonably lengthy, onerous arrest

processing, significantly increasing the amount of time they would otherwise have been in custody and exposing them to inappropriate and especially hazardous conditions of confinement, as well as searches of their persons and property, and/or seizures and/or retentions of their property without adequate pre- or post-deprivation notice and/or opportunity to be heard to challenge the grounds for seizing and/or retaining the property.

294. In some cases, NYPD members destroyed and/or damaged property belonging to Plaintiffs and other arrestees.

295. In other cases, NYPD members seized and retained property from Plaintiffs and other arrestees without providing them with the NYPD paperwork required by NYPD policies, practices, and procedures to retrieve property seized by NYPD members.

296. In still other cases, NYPD members seized and retained property without providing Plaintiffs with a meaningful opportunity to retrieve it, for example because the location at which Defendants were retaining the property was closed.

297. The conditions of confinement were unsafe and overcrowded, particularly in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, and/or filthy and/or unsanitary; and lacked appropriate access to phone calls, food, water, bathrooms soap and/or hand sanitizer, other hygienic products such as tampons, and/or other basic necessities.

298. With particular respect to the COVID-19 pandemic, during Plaintiffs' confinements, the State of New York, and Defendant City, had advised people to comply with social distancing, to wear masks, and to engage in practices such as hand-washing; and Defendant City, as well as Defendants Shea, Monahan, and other NYPD members, enforced Executive Orders issued by Mayor de Blasio requiring people to engage in social distancing and/or mask-wearing, all on an emergency basis.

299. However, as part of Defendants' Protest Arrest Processing Policies and MAPP, instead of detaining Plaintiffs and other arrestees for a relatively brief period of time on the street, issuing them summonses, and releasing them, Defendants transported Plaintiffs to a MAPC or other centralized arrest processing location, in close, forced proximity to other arrestees and NYPD members, many of whom were not wearing masks, rendering social distancing impossible.

300. Relatedly, many Defendants and other nearby NYPD members were not wearing masks while arresting and/or using force on and/or detaining Plaintiffs.

301. Also relatedly, Defendants and other NYPD members removed masks many Plaintiffs and other arrestees who had masks at one point prior to or during their arrests or detentions.

302. Also as part of Defendants' Protest Arrest Processing Policies and MAPP, Defendants subjected Plaintiffs and other arrestees to conditions of confinement in which they were unable to wash their hands or otherwise engage in other, similar hygienic practices that the State and City were recommending for public health and safety.

303. Defendants knew or should have known that, as a result of subjecting Plaintiffs and other arrestees to Defendants' Protest Arrest Processing Policies and MAPP, they would deprive Plaintiffs and other arrestees of basic needs, including for example the need to stay safe from COVID-19, as well as unreasonable risks of serious damage to their physical and/or mental health or safety through potential exposure to COVID-19.

304. Defendants acted intentionally to impose those conditions because they subjected Plaintiffs and other arrestees to Defendants' Protest Arrest Processing Policies and MAPP.

305. Additionally, Defendants recklessly failed to act with reasonable care to mitigate the risks that the conditions posed even though they knew or should have known that they posed

excessive risks to Plaintiffs' physical and/or mental health or safety through potential exposure to COVID-19.

306. Moreover, the risks were obvious and apparent, including based on the State and City policies and practices related to COVID-19 safety, and common sense.

Defendants' Failure to Monitor and Supervise NYPD Members' Protest Policing

307. Although Defendants City, de Blasio, Shea, Monahan, and other policymakers actually knew, or should have known, that NYPD members were engaging in or had engaged in the unconstitutional conduct complained of herein, they failed to monitor, supervise, and/or discipline NYPD members who directed, engaged in, or observed such conduct.

308. For example, despite statements made by Defendants de Blasio and Shea in the media indicating they had knowledge of events related to violence and mass arrests at the protests as they were unfolding, and the wealth of video and other evidence that has been widely available in the intervening months, upon information and belief, virtually no NYPD members have been meaningfully investigated or disciplined related to their conduct.

DEFENDANTS' IMPOSED RESTRICTIONS

309. Defendants (a) imposed restrictions on such protected speech and/or conduct that violated Plaintiffs' First Amendment rights, including, but not limited to, in falsely arresting Plaintiffs, in subjecting Plaintiffs to excessive force, in selectively enforcing laws and regulations against Plaintiffs, in subjecting Plaintiffs to Defendants' Protest Arrest Processing Policies, and in otherwise violating Plaintiffs' rights and engaging in the acts and omissions complained of herein.

310. In addition to being retaliatory, the restrictions Plaintiffs complain of herein, which Defendants imposed on Plaintiffs' First Amendment rights to participate in, observe, and/or stand

nearby speech, conduct, association, and/or other expressive activities protected by the First Amendment on the streets, were themselves regulations on Plaintiffs' protected conduct that:

- a. Were viewpoint discriminatory and/or otherwise not content-neutral, and were not necessary, and precisely tailored, to serve compelling governmental interests, and/or were not the least restrictive means readily available to serve those interests; or, alternately,
- b. Were content-neutral, but lacked narrow tailoring to serve a significant governmental interest, in that they burdened substantially more protected speech and/or conduct than necessary to serve those interests, and/or failed to provide ample alternatives for Plaintiffs' protected expression, including in that Plaintiffs' abilities to communicate effectively were threatened; and/or
- c. Afforded Defendants unbridled or otherwise inappropriately limited discretion to limit or deny Plaintiffs' abilities to engage in protected conduct (also raising constitutionally significant Due Process-based vagueness and/or overbreadth concerns); and/or
- d. Amounted to the imposition of strict liability on Plaintiffs for engaging in protected speech and/or expression.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF⁴⁸

Unlawful Seizure / False Arrest

Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 for Defendants' Violations of Plaintiffs' Rights Under the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution

311. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations set forth in all preceding and following paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

312. Defendants' seizure of the Plaintiffs herein was done without any judicial warrant authorizing then to seize any Plaintiff was unreasonable and was done without privilege or lawful justification,

313. Plaintiffs did not consent and were conscious of their confinements by Defendants.

⁴⁸ The majority of the claims alleged in this complaint are *Monell* claims against the City. In order to better track the claims in *Sow* and *Sierra*, this complaint alleges the underlying substantive constitutional violations before alleging the policies that caused them, even if the underlying claim does not have a corresponding individual defendant and the sole claim is against the City through *Monell*.

314. Defendants did not have individualized probable cause to seize, detain, or arrest Plaintiffs.

315. As a result of Defendants' acts and omissions, Defendants deprived Plaintiffs of their federal, state, and/or other legal rights; caused Plaintiffs bodily injury, pain, suffering, psychological and/or emotional injury, and/or humiliation; caused Plaintiffs to expend costs and expenses; and/or otherwise damaged and injured Plaintiffs. The unlawful conduct of the Defendants was willful, malicious, oppressive, and/or reckless, and was of such a nature that punitive damages should be imposed against them.

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Excessive Force

Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 for Defendants' Violations of Plaintiffs' Rights Under the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution

316. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations set forth in all preceding and following paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

317. Defendants' use of force against Plaintiffs was unjustified and objectively unreasonable, taking into consideration the facts and circumstances that confronted Defendants.

318. As a result of Defendants' acts and omissions, Defendants deprived Plaintiffs of their federal, state, and/or other legal rights; caused Plaintiffs bodily injury, pain, suffering, psychological and/or emotional injury, and/or humiliation; caused Plaintiffs to expend costs and expenses; and/or otherwise damaged and injured Plaintiffs.

319. The unlawful conduct of the Defendants was willful, malicious, oppressive, and/or reckless, and was of such a nature that punitive damages should be imposed against them.

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF

First Amendment

Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 for Defendants' Violations of Plaintiffs' Rights Under the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution

320. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations set forth in all preceding and following paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

321. In committing the acts and omissions set forth herein, the Defendants acted under color of state law, individually and in concert, without lawful justification to deprive Plaintiffs of their rights to speech, expression and to assemble in violation of the First, Fifth, and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States.

322. As a result of the foregoing, Plaintiffs were deprived of liberty, suffered specific and serious bodily injury, emotional distress, costs, and expenses and were otherwise damaged and injured.

323. The unlawful conduct of the Defendants was willful, malicious, oppressive, and/or reckless, and was of such a nature that punitive damages should be imposed against them.

FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

First Amendment Retaliation

Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 for Defendants' Violations of Plaintiffs' Rights Under the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution

324. Defendants retaliated against Plaintiffs for engaging in speech and/or conduct protected by the First Amendment.

325. Defendants engaged in the acts and omissions complained of herein in retaliation for Plaintiffs' protected speech and/or conduct.

326. Defendants engaged in the acts and omissions complained of herein in order to prevent Plaintiffs from continuing to engage in such protected speech and/or conduct.

327. Defendants engaged in the acts and omissions complained of herein in order to prevent and/or discourage Plaintiffs from engaging in similar protected conduct in the future.

328. Additionally, as discussed elsewhere herein, Defendants City, Shea, and/or Monahan designed and/or implemented policies and practices pursuant to which those Defendants who implemented them subjected Plaintiffs to violations of the First Amendment rights.

329. Upon information and belief, Defendants engaged in the acts and omissions complained of herein with respect to Plaintiffs' First Amendment-based claims—including the related municipal liability claims involving the adoption of policies, practices, and/or customs and/or related failures to train, supervise, and/or discipline—with malice.

330. Upon information and belief, Defendants engaged in the acts and omissions complained of herein with respect to Plaintiffs' First Amendment retaliation claims—including the related municipal liability claims involving the adoption of policies, practices, and/or customs and/or related failures to train, supervise, and/or discipline—in response to the perceived viewpoint and/or message expressed by Plaintiffs.

331. Upon information and belief, Defendants did not subject other protesters expressing “Blue Lives Matter” or other, similar, pro-police messages who were similarly situated to Plaintiffs in terms of their conduct and/or its potential public ramifications to the conduct, policies, practices, and/or customs complained of herein.

332. Additionally, the offenses charged against Plaintiffs, which Defendants might argue provided probable cause for Plaintiffs' arrests, were all offenses that Defendants typically exercise their discretion not to enforce, or not to make arrests in connection with.

333. Each Plaintiff suffered actual chill in that each Plaintiff was prevented and/or deterred from or impeded in participating in protected conduct on the date of and after the incident; and/or suffered adverse effects on their protected speech and/or conduct; and/or otherwise suffered some concrete harm(s).

334. Additionally, in many cases, Defendants apparently permitted, acquiesced in, and/or facilitated the speech and/or other expressive conduct in which Plaintiffs were engaging, before suddenly using force and/or making arrests, without first having given reasonable notice that such force and/or arrest activity would result if Plaintiffs did not conduct themselves differently and/or disperse, as well as a meaningful opportunity to comply.

335. Additionally, as discussed elsewhere herein, Defendants City, de Blasio, Shea, and/or Monahan designed and/or implemented policies and practices pursuant to which those Defendants who ordered, effected, and otherwise participated in arresting and detaining Plaintiffs subjected Plaintiffs to the violations of their First Amendment rights described elsewhere herein.

336. As a result of Defendants' acts and omissions, Defendants deprived Plaintiffs of their federal, state, and/or other legal rights; caused Plaintiffs bodily injury, pain, suffering, psychological and/or emotional injury, and/or humiliation; caused Plaintiffs to expend costs and expenses; and/or otherwise damaged and injured Plaintiffs.

FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Due Process

Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 for Defendants' Violations of Plaintiffs' Rights Protected Under the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution

337. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations set forth in all preceding and following paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

338. In addition to the Due Process violations described above, Plaintiffs hereby mount an as-applied, Due Process-based challenge to the application of NYC Administrative Code § 3-108; PL §§ 240.20(5) and/or 240.20(6); and/or VTL § 1156(a) to their conduct and the events leading up to their arrests, as well as to their related charging and/or prosecutions.

339. As described above, Defendants enforced offenses, including the Curfew Orders and NYC Administrative Code § 3-108; PL §§ 240.20(5) and 240.20(6); and VTL § 1156(a), in a

manner that rendered them constitutionally void for vagueness and/or overbroad, such that their enforcement against Plaintiffs violated their Due Process rights, in that Defendants' enforcement in connection with those offenses failed to provide and/or reflected the absence of adequately clear standards to guide police officials' extremely broad discretion to arrest anyone at their whim, based on *ad hoc* determinations, often without fair warning.

340. Additionally, as discussed elsewhere herein, Defendants City, de Blasio, Shea, and/or Monahan designed and/or implemented policies and practices pursuant to which those Defendants who ordered, effected, and otherwise participated in seizing and/or retaining Plaintiffs' property and/or detaining Plaintiffs in the conditions as described subjected Plaintiffs to the violations of their Due Process rights described elsewhere herein.

341. As a result of Defendants' acts and omissions, Defendants deprived Plaintiffs of their federal, state, and/or other legal rights; caused Plaintiffs bodily injury, pain, suffering, psychological and/or emotional injury, and/or humiliation; caused Plaintiffs to expend costs and expenses; and/or otherwise damaged and injured Plaintiffs.

SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Equal Protection and Selective Enforcement

Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 for Defendants' Violations of Plaintiffs' Rights Protected Under the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution

342. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations set forth in all preceding and following paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

343. Plaintiffs hereby mount an as-applied, Equal Protection-based, selective enforcement challenge to the application of NYC Administrative Code § 3-108; P.L. §§ 240.20(5) and/or 240.20(6); and/or V.T.L. § 1156(a) to their conduct and the events leading up to their arrests, as well as to their related charging and/or prosecutions.

344. Additionally, as described above, in many cases, Defendants arrested Plaintiffs for alleged offenses in connection with which C.P.L. § 150.20 required that Plaintiffs receive summonses on the street in lieu of a fuller or lengthier detention; and/or in connection with which, under the NYPD policies and practices that are applied in non-protest contexts, arrestees are taken directly to a nearby local precinct, and released in an average of between around two and four hours with a summons.

345. However, because Defendants arrested Plaintiffs and other arrestees in connection with a protest, Defendants subjected them to Defendants' Protest Arrest Processing Policies, rather than issuing them summonses, and releasing them from custody, on the street, while Defendants did not apply those same Protest Arrest Processing Policies to other similarly situated arrestees.

346. Additionally, as discussed elsewhere herein, Defendants City, de Blasio, Shea, and/or Monahan designed and/or implemented policies and practices pursuant to which those Defendants who ordered, effected, and otherwise participated in arresting and/or detaining and/or prosecuting Plaintiffs subjected Plaintiffs to the above-described violations of Plaintiffs' Equal Protection rights.

347. As a result of Defendants' acts and omissions, Defendants deprived Plaintiffs of their federal, state, and/or other legal rights; caused Plaintiffs bodily injury, pain, suffering, psychological and/or emotional injury, and/or humiliation; caused Plaintiffs to expend costs and expenses; and/or otherwise damaged and injured Plaintiffs.

SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Municipal Liability

***Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1983 and Monell v. Department of Social Services, 436 U.S. 658 (1978)
for Defendants' Violations of Plaintiffs' Rights Under the First, Fourth, and Fourteenth
Amendments to the United States Constitution
On behalf of Plaintiffs against Defendant City of New York***

348. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate by reference the allegations set forth in all preceding and following paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

349. The facts pleaded above describe the policies, practices, and customs Defendants subjected the Named Plaintiffs and other Class Members to, including, but not limited to: uses of excessive force, and false arrests, and unreasonable restrictions on protesters' First Amendment-protected conduct, often without fair warning; employing crowd control tactics such as pushing, corralling, encircling, or otherwise trapping protesters, without fair warning; engaging in retaliatory and selective enforcement of the Curfew Orders and other violations against perceived participants in First Amendment assemblies, particularly Black Lives Matter and/or anti-police brutality protests, in the absence of adequately clear standards to guide police officials' extremely broad discretion to arrest anyone at their whim, based on *ad hoc* determinations as to their perceived violations, without fair warning; using flex-cuffs for protest-related arrests, while failing to supply officers with protective padding and adequate numbers of cutting tools to loosen or remove flex-cuffs, while and/or to ensure that such cutting tools are readily available when needed; failing to loosen or remove over-tight cuffs; and subjecting arrestees to lengthy detentions and lengthy detentions and arrest processing at centralized arrest processing locations, exposing them to searches, property seizures, and unhealthy and conditions of confinement, in lieu of brief street detentions.

350. All of the wrongful acts or omissions complained of herein were carried out by the individual named and unnamed police officer defendants pursuant to: (a) formal policies, rules,

and procedures of Defendant City; (b) actions and decisions by Defendant City’s policymaking agents including, but not limited to, Defendant de Blasio, Defendant Shea, and Defendant Monahan; (c) customs, practices, and usage of the NYPD that are so widespread and pervasive as to constitute *de facto* policies accepted, encouraged, condoned, ratified, sanctioned, and/or enforced by Defendant City, Defendant de Blasio, Defendant Shea, Defendant Monahan, and other policymaking officials; (d) Defendant City’s deliberate indifference to Plaintiffs’ rights secured by the First, Fourth, and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution, as evidenced by the City’s failures, and the failures of the City’s policymaking agents, to train, supervise, and discipline NYPD officers, despite full knowledge of the officers’ wrongful acts, as described herein.

351. As set out in more detail above, Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the relevant complaints and briefing, and Judge McMahon’s decision in *In re NY City Policing During Summer 2020 Demonstrations*, 548 F Supp 3d 383 (SDNY 2021). As set out therein, the complaint here (which is identical in all relevant respects to — and incorporates by reference the allegations in — the complaints there):

- i. “identif[ies] a number of police practices that were allegedly wrongfully used or abused during the BLM protests and pleads facts from which it could be inferred that this was not some ‘one off’ instance of misuse of these practices, but had been part and parcel of the NYPD’s ‘arsenal’ for dealing with political protests for that past two decades,” and therefore “sufficiently pleads a custom or policy of using excessive force and making false arrests at large protests throughout New York City” (*id.* at 402);
- ii. “adequately plead[s] municipal liability under the theory that the City was deliberately indifferent to the Plaintiffs’ constitutional rights during the BLM protests” (*id.* at 402);
- iii. adequately pleads “that the City maintained a policy of deliberate indifference to Plaintiffs’ constitutional rights leading up to and during the first few days of the BLM protests” (*id.* at 406); and

- iv. “Even if Plaintiffs were required to plead a discrete custom or policy for each individual tactic, their allegations would still be sufficient to state a claim for municipal liability” (*id. at* 402).

DEMANDS FOR RELIEF

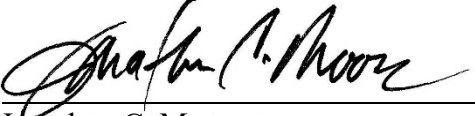
WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs demand the following relief against the Defendants:

- a. Award Plaintiffs compensatory and punitive damages in amounts that are fair, just and reasonable, to be determined at trial;
- b. Award Plaintiffs reasonable attorneys’ fees and costs; and
- c. Grant such other and further relief as this Court may deem appropriate and equitable, including injunctive and declaratory relief as may be required in the interests of justice.

[Signatures on Following Page]


Dated: May 14, 2025
New York, New York

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